

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Invites Goods on Debits
But Britain Shows No Fervor
Bulgaria Strips Public Rights
China Finds Japanese Consul
Britain May End Black Shirts
Even Sahara Restricts Fliers

THE United States replies to Great Britain's note of June 4 announcing a suspension of war debt payments by inviting Britain to pay not in money but in goods. "No proposal has ever been presented," Secretary Hull's note says, "looking to payment in kind to an extent that might be found mutually practicable and agreeable." As an agreement to make payments in kind would have to be approved by Congress, no hope is felt for a June 15 payment. But a new basis is laid down for future negotiations. The note separates debts from reparations by pointing out that Britain borrowed on its own credit standing—Repayment, says Mr. Hull, was not made contingent upon the fate of debts due Britain.

London receives without fervor the American note and the suggestion that such goods as tin and rubber might be acceptable. It is pointed out in Downing Street that payment in kind would not much help the situation unless the goods accepted were in addition to goods already being shipped to the United States. The talk is that new British taxation would be involved even to pay in goods and that taxes cannot be increased. The old cry is raised that all debts are interconnected and cannot be dissociated. Without reparations there is little discoverable will to pay. A grim precept sets upon the situation—Unless the lenders will pay for the war, then the lenders will have to lose.

Bulgaria witnesses stripping of a democratic people by the new dictatorial Government. During its 55 years the free Bulgarians have manifested their democratic inclinations in the development of schools, churches, press, theater, literature and economic institutions. The new decrees stamp out all political parties, patriotic societies and the powerful Macedonian organization. The alert citizens, forbidden even to hold meetings, may start underground opposition—Robust Bulgarian freedom may not crumble before a decree.

The United States' gross public debt will reach an all-time high of about \$27,000,000,000 on June 15. That is the date of a bond issue of \$300,000,000 and a note issue of \$500,000,000, both many times oversubscribed. And on that day Finland alone is expected to make the war debt payment due—Little Finland's friendly hand will somehow loom large.

The China-Japan crisis is relieved by the finding of the missing Japanese Vice-Consul at Nanking wandering in aberration in a cemetery. Thus Japan's warships off Nanking come no closer, troops will not be landed, Tokyo relaxes its warnings—China will probably take to trailing foreign consuls about to avoid the danger of having another one mislaid.

With Washington working to prevent a big steel strike, Pacific coast public officials prepare to assume a dominant rôle in the long-shoremen's strike. About 25,000 dock workers have been out a month, with \$40,000,000 in merchandise tied up on San Francisco wharves alone. "Settle it," Governors and Mayors say firmly to both sides—Sometimes even the public has its rights.

Britain considers reenactment of medieval laws against private armies to control Sir Oswald Mosley's Black Shirts. At the Olympia clash, with 15,000 present, the Black Shirts forcibly ejected and injured organized interrupters. The Cabinet is forced to decide whether to give the police far wider powers or whether to prohibit entirely the wearing of political uniforms and the marching of political bodies. The Government moves slowly—it knows rabid minorities thrive on opposition.

Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum prepares to exhibit all the paintings known to have been executed in America during the seventeenth century. Director Francis Henry Taylor has able help in locating and bringing together for the first time these interesting specimens. Many of the pictures are unsigned and experts will try, by comparison with known examples, to ascribe them properly after a couple of centuries. The pictures will be eagerly studied—Will they show the main springs of the vigorous art manifestation that was to come in the New World?

The Sahara Desert loses its wildness through an order issued by Pierre Laval, French Minister of Colonies. This regulation forbids the camel caravans replaced by air cars and directs all French colonial governors to prepare complete air traffic rules covering their territory. Definite itineraries are to be set up and eventually airplanes are to make their voyages in groups. Pilots flying over trackless deserts to post bonds to cover their rescue when necessary—The flying man's world dwindles down to a small, compact affair.

Peek Minimizes Export Trade As Hull's Note to Britain Hints Debt Payment in Kind

Roosevelt Adviser Points to Big Foreign Debts After Vast Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In a paradoxical report issued today, Mr. George N. Peek, appointed special adviser to the President for the specific purpose of stimulating foreign trade and finding new markets, seems to conclude that much foreign trade has been a delusion and a snare.

His report, devoted almost entirely to carefully synthesized statistics, would imply that a self-contained America is preferable to one which exports plenty of goods but ultimately does not get paid for them. President Roosevelt added strength to this view today by explaining that those people who think a favorable trade balance means a country is making lots of money should study the Peek report!

The main conclusion drawn by Mr. Peek is that all the United States has to show for 38 years of apparently highly prosperous foreign trade, during which it seemed to sell almost half again as much as it bought, is a balance of some \$22,645,000,000 still owing American citizens and the American Government.

Change in Approach

But Mr. Peek refrains from any open moral reflections or lessons as a result of the startling figures. He does suggest that such a balance sheet, which is struck in his form for the first time, should be applied widely, Mr. Peek says:

"I have become convinced that a change is necessary in our approach to foreign trade activities and their relation to our domestic problems. We must develop complete balance sheets between this country and each of the countries with which we are dealing or with which we propose to deal. Certain information necessary in preparing these new balance sheets is not now available to the Government—I have particularly in mind the movements of capital movements. To understand the past and to prepare for its future we must get the facts."

To which President Roosevelt adds: "Your letter of May twenty-third and the figures you have presented

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Offer Limited to Part of Obligations Now Due United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The immediate effect of Mr. Cordell Hull's terse note to the British Government, delivered late last night to Downing Street, is to rescue the dilapidated war debts issues from the dust heap where it had been left since the British note of June 4, 1934.

Dropping the interesting hint of "payment in kind," the Secretary of State instantly won British attention. The pricking-up-of-ears in London was almost perceptible across the Atlantic, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, was momentarily expected at the State Department this morning. The phrase, used with deliberate ambiguity, has served all by itself to put the war debts very much back on the international agenda.

The suggestion of payment in kind is used, however, not so much as a specific proposal but as an illustration that Britain and the United States have never got down to brass tacks with their debts discussion.

Other Methods of Remittance

Talk has always been in terms of payment-in-kind. By using payment-in-kind as an example, Mr. Hull suggests that there are several methods of remittance which should be discussed diplomatically before the debts are tossed out of the window.

The American position is that all such suggestions of a composition should come initially from the debtor, not from the creditor. The Washington door is wide open, President Roosevelt as well as the Secretary of State have reiterated, to any suggestion any debtor may care to make.

The only suggestion so far forthcoming—which is officially referred to by Mr. Hull in last night's note for the first time—was made by the Leith-Ross mission last fall, and is believed to have been for a lump sum payment of around \$200,000,000.

This offer, Mr. Hull describes as "the small fractions of the sums due." The fraction, to be specific, was about one-twentieth of what Great Britain owes. Apart from this, no offer has come from London. In these circumstances the Washington

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

'Land of Mystery' Opens Doors to World



British Dust Off Medieval Law To Halt Black Shirts

Riot at London Meeting Forces Issue of Ban on Private Armies

(An article on the British Black Shirts, by S. K. Ratcliffe, appears today in the Weekly Magazine Section.)

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 13.—The question of the reenactment of a medieval law in force four centuries ago against private armies, also that of how best to maintain freedom of speech, has been suddenly brought into the forefront of British politics by the "black shirt" riots, which were considered by the Cabinet here today.

The Black Shirts constitute a Fascist (semi-military) association wearing a distinctive uniform and are led by Sir Oswald Mosley, an Englishman who wants Britain to become a corporate (centrally ruled) state like Italy or Germany of today.

The rioting which the Cabinet has been considering was associated with Black Shirt action in forcibly ejecting interrupters from a Fascist demonstration of 15,000 persons at Olympia.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

'Jail for Drunken Drivers'; Council Passes Budget, 184; Counterfeiters Inflation Money

Cars Stolen When Motorists Leave Their Keys; Harvard Crimson Asks Degree for Hitlerite Who Is Member of 1909 Class

The Boston Day

Last week 92 Massachusetts motorists were convicted of drunken driving. Only eight went to jail.

Today, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, stirred by the increasing threat of the drunken driver, gave the Monitor his program for meeting this menace. The program:

1. More jail commitments to take the place of fines. First offenders now have their licenses revoked or suspended for six months' trial period. Instead, 10 days in jail plus a fine to all first offenders.

2. Bring motor laws up to date and make them so clear that the ordinary man may know what they are all about.

3. More efficient law enforcement. The police are apathetic and think repeal has given the motorist some right to drive after drinking. The law says no. Twice the present number of inspectors could be used to check on those who drive unlawfully after their licenses have been suspended.

4. More substantial education. This latest point needs much amplification, states Mr. Ryan. He is now busy on a new idea to impress the public with its responsibility on the highways. When completed, he will present it to the Legislature on Beacon Hill.

City Affairs

Budget Blocking

Yesterday City Councilor Clement A. Norton charged the Mayor with overlooking a possible \$1,000,000 saving on the Boston budget—announced he would oppose it today. Joining with him, Councilor Henry L. Shattuck said greater savings were possible.

Today at the budget meeting they had not only the opportunity to vote against the Mayor's budget but to point out the needed economies which Mayor Mansfield said he would be only too glad to know about.

Mr. Norton said the budget will not balance, will therefore require borrowings and that the present low rates of interest are not due to financial solidity but the fact that there is little industrial financing at present, so money is available. He pointed out that welfare gets only \$7,100,000 in the budget yet it cost the city \$14,000,000 last year and will cost at least \$12,000,000 this year unless new cuts are made.

Mr. Shattuck emphasized these same things and added the following points:

A deficit of \$3,500,000 is certain. Many departments are over-

Exclusive Nepal Breaks Isolation For World's Trade

Maharajah's Son Becomes First Emissary to the 'Outside'—London

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—The Central-Asian Kingdom of Nepal, the most exclusive state in all the world, has in opening a legation in Britain, lifted a "purdah" (curtain) that has kept it isolated for centuries.

Nepal's first emissary to the world is now in London. He is Gen. Bahadur Jung Bahadur Rana, eldest son of the Maharajah Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung, hereditary ruler of this picturesque land. The general walks under a silver umbrella at state ceremonies, a gold one being reserved for the purely titular king.

Nepal is a country comparable, alike as regards size and population, to the State of Illinois. It is a tumbled mass of densely forested ridges and valleys in the Himalayan mountains separating the fertile plains of sweltering India from the bare highlands of chilly Tibet.

Its ruling race are Gurkhas, a people of Mongolian descent, so closely resembling the Japanese physically that they were welcomed as fellow countrymen by troops from Nippon with whom they fraternized in China at the relief of Peking in 1900.

Nepal is to Asia very much what Switzerland is to Europe. Its people, like those of Switzerland, have maintained the inviolability of their mountain against many invaders. But, from the days of the Ranas (rulers) from northern India, who gained control in 1769, Nepal has successfully repelled all invaders.

Nepalese relations with British India have been of the most cordial nature for a century. The relationship of India to Nepal has been adequately defined by the words "friendship." It is a relationship now to be extended internationally from a legation for the first time located where it will be in touch with the world at large.

Tours to See Alleys

It was a triumphal day for Mrs. Hopkins. She described the occasion "as a very dear to her heart." Her attention became fixed on the alley dwellings back when her husband was head of the charities, she said.

When the first Mrs. Wilson was in the White House, Mrs. Hopkins, then chairman of the local city federation, led the President's wife and numerous congressmen on tours of the capital's alleys, showing them the worst spots. With Mrs. Wilson's aid an alley clearance bill was passed, but when the war came on, Congress postponed the effective date of evacuation.

In the last quarter of a century Mrs. Hopkins has never missed an opportunity to talk about the condition of Washington alleys, directing the campaign from her own fine home on Massachusetts Avenue. Shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt came to the White House, Mrs. Hopkins invited her to inspect the alleys. They went in Mrs. Roosevelt's blue roadster, turning into "streets" that were mere slits between walls.

The President's wife saw how water had to be carried from fire hydrants. She saw the uncollected garbage and the lack of plumbing. Mrs. Hopkins told her that a social worker found 14 men and one woman sleeping in a single room. Mrs. Roosevelt commented that slum-dwellers here at least had sun and light that they do not have in the New York tenements, but she went on and asked her husband if something could not be done.

Apathy Overcome

"The worst thing we've had to fight," says Mrs. Hopkins, "has been indifference. Nine-tenths of the people in Washington don't know we have any alleys. The other tenth don't care."

The \$500,000 provided by the law to start a revolving fund will be set aside from public works money appropriated for low-cost housing projects. The bill stipulates that after July, 1934, it shall be unlawful to occupy any alley building in the district as a dwelling.

In some cases the alleys will be replatted and changed from hidden communities into open streets. Housing accommodations will be found for those forced to move out of the alleys.

President Puts Rollers Under Capital Slums

Bill Signed to Make City a Model for Rest of the Nation

Activities Widespread

Big Housing Act Dominates Congress—New York Projects in Abeyance

A move to make Washington the most beautiful residential city in the country was inaugurated today when President Roosevelt signed the slum-clearance bill for the District of Columbia.

Coincidentally, the far-reaching National Housing bill, which is expected to provide more relief than any other measure yet advanced, is dominating the final days of Congress.

Though two great New York City housing projects were denied Federal funds today, it was announced that allotments aggregating \$109,993,500 had been made to projects in the metropolitan area.

The slum clearance and housing movements inaugurated in the New Deal are especially favored by President Roosevelt who, says Mr. E. M. Craig, the president of the American Construction Council in Chicago, is a pioneer advocate of slum clearance in this country.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Roosevelt has signed a slum-clearance bill for the District of Columbia that he hopes will make the capital a model for the nation.

Most people are surprised to hear that Washington has slums. For the most part, they are hidden away in alleys and are not visible to the hurrying tourist. The bill signed by the President provides for a \$500,000 revolving fund to replace alley dwellings with parks, garages or other more livable buildings.

The alley clean-up fits in with President Roosevelt's desire expressed to the District of Columbia commissioners as he signed the bill, to see Washington made the most beautiful residential city in the country. Industry and manufacturing should never be allowed to come inside the city limits, the President said.

No one can mention alley clearance in Washington without mentioning Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, daughter-in-law of Dr. Mark Hopkins, who was a president of Williams College. For nearly 25 years Mrs. Hopkins, now 83 years old, has been fighting for legislation to eliminate the capital's slums. At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, the President invited her to be present at the signing of the bill and gave her the pen with which he affixed his name.

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National Housing Act

Dominating Congress

In Last Days of Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Roosevelt knows of no more important relief measure before the country today than housing. That is why the National Housing Coun-

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Russia Challenges Geneva

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Meeting Mr. Maxim Litvinoff in the lobby of the League, I hailed him with the jocular exclamation:

"Then Russia wants an entirely new League of Nations for herself."

"Not a new League," replied Mr. Litvinoff with an ironic smile. "Merely a little department of the League to preserve peace."

"But that's the main object of the present League, is it not? If you take away from the League its chief task, you leave only an empty shell of the old League."

"I must refer you to what I said in the Disarmament Conference," Mr. Litvinoff returned, his glasses glinting in the strong light of the lobby, so that I positively thought he was winking at me.

"Comedian of the Conference"

"Well," I pursued, "what you said seemed to imply that Russia doesn't really want to enter the present League, but to be one of the foundation members of a new League which would be far more important than the old League."

A bell rang, and Mr. Litvinoff, now one of the most outstanding of international figures, walked back to the assembly hall.

"A wag," said a voice behind me. I looked round and saw an associate of my political youth, now the principal delegate of one of the great powers. He was gazing amusedly at the retreating Mr. Litvinoff—short, squat, a round ruddy face above broad shoulders. "He's the comedian of the conference. He pushes paradox to the point of audacity. The ideal Everybody has declared the Disarmament Conference a failure and that it ought to close up, and Mr. Litvinoff himself devotes the greater part of his speech to showing, with brutal frankness, that no nation is going to disarm, and that it is futile to discuss disarmament any longer. And yet he surprisingly concludes that the conference should go on forever!"

Other Powers Might Join

"A comedian to be taken very seriously," I remarked.

"Indeed he is. Everything said here is to be taken seriously, however casual, fantastic, impossible, it may appear at first sight. It will grow, it will gain consistency, it will acquire champions."

I observed an official of the League who had, a few days before, assured me that any revision of the Covenant would be dangerous, per-



Foreign Commissar Smiles Way Through
Maxim Litvinoff, the Comedian Who Must Be Taken Seriously, Brings the Color of Red Square to the Dignified League of Nations.

Vice-President's Pocket Holds Key to Closing of Congress, And It Looks Like June 16

But There Is Plenty to Do to Clear Desks, With Strife Over the Housing Bill and Trouble Still Looming in Steel

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The capital has gradually accustomed itself to strange things under the New Deal. But hardened as it is, there was a little gasp when it was told to look in Vice-President Garner's pocket for the solution to the adjournment of Congress mystery. Vice-presidents never used to mean much in Washington affairs.

What they are understood to have found in Mr. Garner's pocket was a ticket and reservations on a train headed toward Texas on Saturday—the sixteenth of this month. Which

was supposed to mean that Speaker Rainey, House floor leader Byrns and other prominent officials really do not know as much about what is going on as does the traditionally uninformed Vice-President.

That Congress really will get away Saturday seemed unbelievable. Not only is the House tied up in what President Roosevelt called a "vat fight" over the important housing bill, but also there is still the ominous threat of labor strike hanging over the industrial horizon and demanding new legislation. In addition, the White House expects the oil bill, silver bill, railroad pension bill and possibly even the Collier Indian bill before Congress leaves.

On the other hand Congress seems to be behaving extremely well under the new "presidential non-interference" system. The Senate has passed its bill from the time it met this morning until the moment of writing this. The House should work equally well once it unravels the snarl over the housing bill caused by its playful Banking and Currency Committee.

While the adjournment "mystery" thus intrigues Congress, the President and NRA officials worked in secret over the steel strike threat and the State Department anticipated a revival of war debts discussions as a result of the hint that payment in kind and other novel remittances may be acceptable, and Mr. George N. Peek launched a sensational report seeming to disparage and discredit the very foreign trade which he was instructed to stimulate.

Steel Crisis: The Administration was considering last moment emergency measures to forestall the threatened steel strike if all other means fail. Direct intervention by President Roosevelt was hinted as one possible line of action, although the President declined to comment on this possibility at his regular press conference.

Possible hope also lay in the direction of a revised Wagner labor disputes bill which is known to be receiving intensive consideration from the various labor mediation agencies of the Government. Details of a new substitute for this long delayed legislation will be presented to Mr. Roosevelt at once. It is still considered possible that it could be rushed through Congress in time to avert the strike on Saturday if its provisions are acceptable to both the labor and employer groups.

Although the Administration is thus planning for emergency action, it is relying largely on the possibility that the labor convention to meet in Pittsburgh will adopt a less belligerent tone than labor leaders have to date. The meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York also held forth some prospect of a settlement, it was believed.

Second Darrow's Deserter: Mr. Clarence Darrow's embattled NRA review board dwindled to four today as its most radical and vigorous member, Mr. W. O. Thompson, found the second report entirely too gentle to suit his temperament, just as Mr. John Sinclair had found the first too extreme and unsubstantiated.

Mr. Thompson sent his resignation to President Roosevelt in a stinging letter assailing the second report as

a supine betrayal of the board's convictions. As for the NRA, the President's sensational attack contained in a supplement to the first report with the charge that it has become merely a symbol of the "marked trend toward fascism in the United States," and concludes with the following:

"The only solution involves a change in class relationships. Only a government by the workers and farmers can plan production, produce goods for use and not for profit, eliminate poverty and raise the standard of living of the entire population."

Along with this frank statement of his views, Mr. Thompson accepted full responsibility for the supplement to the first report which started official Washington by its scarcely concealed Socialist leanings, but left to Mr. Darrow to explain why he had joined in signing that extraordinary document.

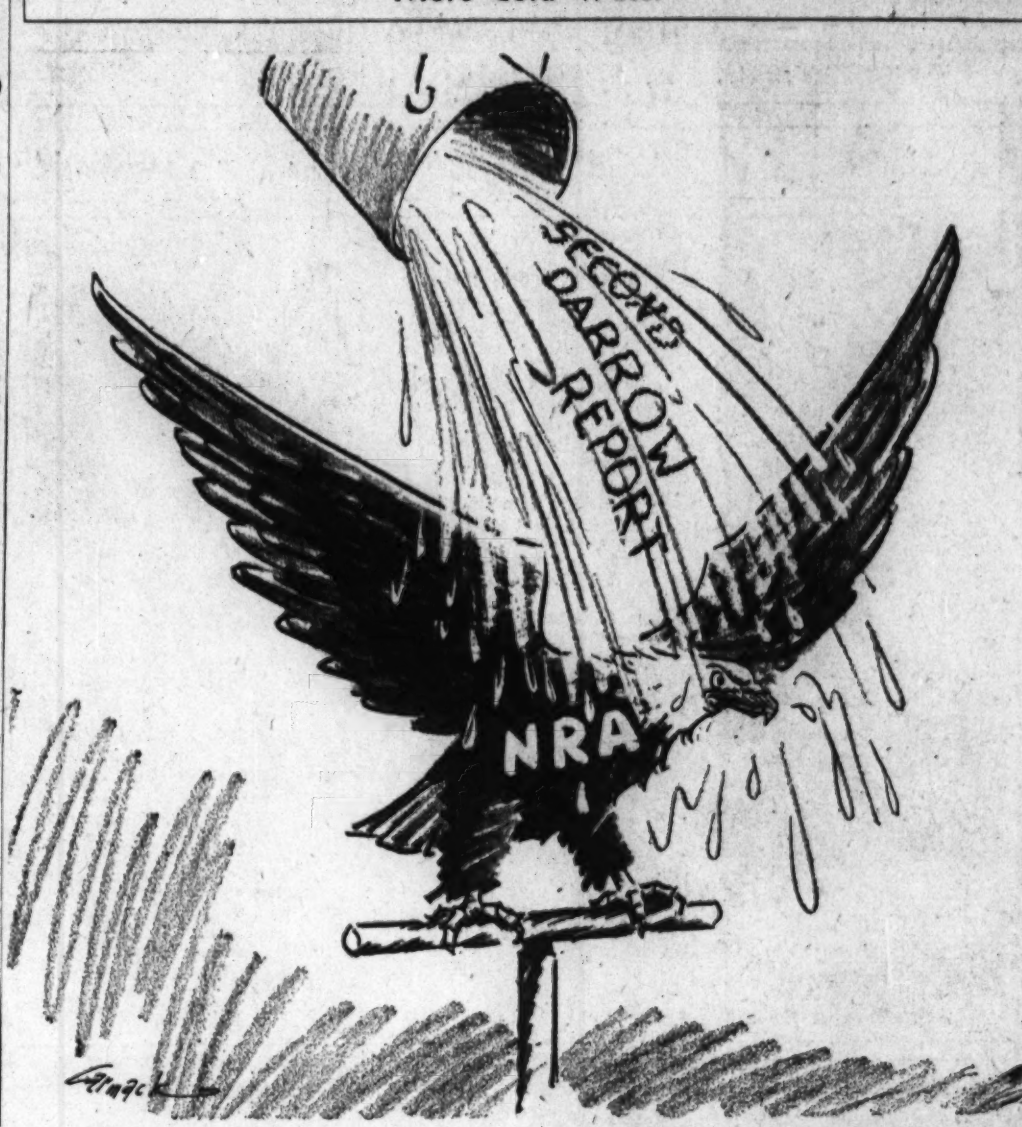
As for his resignation at this time, Mr. Thompson gave as his reason the fact that the board had without his knowledge or signature issued a statement halting the newly announced NRA price-fixing policy. This action he considered merely a device "to calm an aroused public realization of the extent of monopolistic practices."

Since he is unwilling to go back in this fashion on his convictions about the NRA, Mr. Thompson felt forced to resign. But he took one last fling at the NRA, stating that its monopolistic tendencies are increasing; that it has succeeded only in spreading the work and not in increasing consuming power; and that under the control of trade associations and big business interests it has deliberately flouted section 7A of the Recovery Act.

"Thus," he asserts, "the NRA clearly reflects its class character as an attempt of the capitalists to 'find a way out of the crisis' by passing the burdens onto the shoulders of the masses of workers and farmers. The NRA reflects the inability of so-called 'enlightened capitalism' to operate a 'planned economy' to improve the living standards of the masses. Its development day by day reveals more clearly a marked trend toward fascism in the United States."

Congress—Next Year: An ambitious revision of the federal revenue laws and a long-awaited beginning in coordinating federal with state taxation is to be made by the United States Treasury Department this summer in a study that will take some of its investigators to Great Britain. This brief word from the

More Cold Water



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Treasury Department, combined with the recent message of President Roosevelt on social legislation proposed to be taken up at the next session, give an indication of the big new problems that the Democrats will tackle some time next year when Congress reassembles.

Congress—Today: Meanwhile major attention in the Capitol centered on the efforts to wind up affairs of the present Congress, the row in the House over slum clearance sections of the housing bill (described pointedly by a certain important gentleman in the White House as a "cat fight"), compromises on the Wagner labor bill; the new chapter in the British-American debt discussions; the extraordinary report on American foreign trade by Mr. George N. Peek, and the senatorial debate over Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell.

As to the latter Dr. Tugwell's confirmation was taken for granted from the first, but the conservative Republicans open Senate hearings were given a chance to express their views which they did not have—or at any rate did not avail themselves of—in the earlier hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

United States at Half Speed: Present producing forces of the United States are capable of turning out twice as much wealth as they are doing today and about 20 per cent more than the peak levels of 1929, is the conclusion reached in a two-year study by the economics staff of the Brookings Institution.

The report, just out, is the first of four to be issued during the course of a year by the institution on the subject of wealth and income distribution in the United States and the relation of this distribution to the nation's economic progress.

Merely by using resources at hand, the country in 1929 could have realized \$15,000,000,000 of additional national income, the Brookings experts estimate. This would have been enough to bring the incomes of all families up to a \$2000 level. In 1929, there were 16,500,000 families with incomes below \$2000.

"If such a betterment in material conditions lay within our grasp in the prosperous years of the late 20's, every alert mind," says the report, "must be driven to ask: 'What was there in the organization or functioning of our economic system which caused us even to attain it, to say nothing of the margin four times as wide which we are falling today to make available to the satisfying of human wants?'" The answer will be given in later sections of the report.

No More Stamps for Mrs. Coolidge: Once Goodhue Coolidge is granted the same privilege of sending her mail free of postage already held by the widows of other Presidents of the United States in a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the President for his signature.

After the bill is signed, all Mrs. Coolidge will need to do is personally write her signature on the upper right-hand corner of the envelope, and as much mail as she cares to send will be carried without stamps.

It is customary for the widows of Presidents to receive the franking privilege. Two of the six living widows, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, also receive annuities. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr., who was formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, enjoy the franking right.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon or tonight, probably followed by clearing late tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle variable wind becoming westerly.

Maine: Cloudy; probably showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably light showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy; probably showers on the coast tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over north portion and moderate northwest or west winds over south portion and slightly overcast weather tonight and Thursday, with occasional rain over north and central portion tonight and over north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	61	New Orleans	78	80
Barnstable	57	65	New York	68	74
Chicago	62	74	Norfolk, Va.	70	88
Denver	60	68	Philadelphia	72	88
Helena, Mont.	53	73	St. Louis	70	82
Jacksonville	72	78	St. Paul	64	70
Kansas City	66	84	San Francisco	64	66
Los Angeles	81	86	Washington	70	80
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. June 13.
B—Maximum June 12.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 1:06 p. m. Thursday 1:12 a. m.
Height of tides 4.6 feet, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

President Puts the Rollers Under Washington Slums

(Continued from Page 1)

cll was put in charge of a great canvas of the whole situation; that is why the National Housing Act was introduced in Congress; that is why housing legislation has come to dominate the final days of Congress.

In the National Housing Act, now under debate by the House and before a Senate Committee, the Congress has the most ambitious housing legislation ever introduced in the United States. It is important not only as a vital relief measure, in the view of Mr. Roosevelt and Administration experts, but as inaugurating as far-reaching a piece of social legislation as the New Deal has brought forth.

The great slum-clearance projects that have become famous in Vienna, in Berlin—all over Europe—will at last be duplicated in

America if this bill goes through as the Administration wrote it. The swath of a beneficent cyclone will be cut through the worst tenement districts of New York's East Side between Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, and tenements that were condemned as unfit for human usage as far back as 1885 will at last be leveled and their places taken by modern model apartments with low-cost rentals.

The process will be repeated in other big cities. Rarely if ever has a development containing such sweeping social changes been combined with the possibility of thawing out such large amounts of frozen credit in a national financial crisis. Slum clearance is only one part and on the whole a comparatively minor part, however, in the vast aggregation of detailed proposals contained in the pending National Housing Act. Slum clearance and housing are two sides of the same low-cost housing coin and are stimulated under one section of the bill setting up a series of national mortgage associations, in private hands, but under federal tutelage.

This section of the bill is strongly backed by the Administration, and although struck out in the House Banking Committee, little doubt exists that it will be restored either on the floor in the House or in the Senate.

The bill has two major objectives—first, to encourage housing, home building, repair, financing, insurance and half a dozen or more other direct factors in making the United States a nation of home owners, and second, to induce, wheedle and persuade private funds to come out from hiding into the housing-building and repair industry by federal guarantees and a chance for good profits.

There are between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 people normally engaged directly or indirectly in the construction industry of the United States, it is estimated. There are carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stone masons and other artisans to the number of 1,500,000 or more, and 3,000,000 or more others engaged in industries providing the material from which houses are built.

Italy to Welcome Hitler With Pomp Of Era of Doges

VENICE, June 13 (AP)—This city of small canals and gliding gondolas was filled with excitement today as Fascist and German government officials, diplomats, detectives, and a small army of newspaper men and photographers began to arrive in preparation for the meeting here of Chancellor Hitler of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy tomorrow.

Venice is determined to outdo the gorgeous reception of the doges' times in an effort to entertain the visiting Chancellor. The program is elaborate. It involves the participation of a large section of the city.

Signor Mussolini is to arrive tonight by automobile at the Pisani Villa from Forlì. His assistants will come on a special train equipped with radio telephones. At 8:30 a. m. Thursday, Il Duce will motor to the Piazzale Roma on the lagoon and from there will cross by motorboat to the Nicelli airport on the famous island resort of the Lido.

His arrival there will be timed for the sighting of Herr Hitler's airplane, expected shortly after 9 a. m. A company of aviators and the 71st infantry band will be present to pay military honors.

Cattle From Dry Area To Feed in Lee, Mass.

LEE, Mass., June 13 (AP)—Cattle from the parched drought areas of the Midwest will soon be grazing in this town. Mr. R. O. Harper has agreed to furnish pasture for 75 head of cattle owned by his uncle in Illinois, and it is expected that other cattle owners in the West may follow the example and send their half-starved animals to the rich pasture areas of the always well-watered Berkshire Hills.

Hollywood-Bound
An increasing amount of English movie talent is being brought to Hollywood.

Yes!

We can launder your washable frock or suit so it will look like new. Why not try us next time?

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY

Brookline ■ Brookline ■ Brookline

For Father's Day June 17
CHENEY CRAVATS
Pure silk fabrics, hand made.
1.00 each
Charles & David
232 Mass. Ave. and North Station, Boston

\$11.50
Overnight or Weekend
Take the shorter trip smartly with this hand boarded, cowhide bag... convenient zipper closing... padlock... plaid lined... in ample 18" size... in russet or black... and very low priced at \$11.50.
London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

HAYWARD MOTORS
INCORPORATED
It pays to trade with Boston's LARGEST FORD DEALERS
ALWAYS Boston's Largest Stock of New and Used Ford Cars
1019 Commonwealth Ave.
STADIUM 3400 OPEN EVENINGS

WARREN INSTITUTE FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JULY 10
Join Our 1935 VACATION CLUB

SCIENTIFIC
FUR STORAGE
Our service is as new as your telephone
Phone Hub 1740
KAKAS BROS. CO.
73 CHANCERY STREET BOSTON
Solution to Junior Cross-Word

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE if Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LJB. 4317
Penn. Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

A NEW GOLD RUSH
WE PAY CASH FOR OLD GOLD WATCHES, RINGS, DENTAL GOLD, AND ANY OLD DISCARDED PIECES OF JEWELRY
Look in your old trunks, bureaus and closets. Bring in your collection and receive the highest prices in history.
REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY
BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR OVER 20 YEARS
Mail orders given careful attention.
162 TREMONT STREET, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON
Licensed by The Government to Buy Your Gold and Silver

Waldorf at the Sign of the Red Apple
FRESH GARDEN SALADS
IT WOULD SEEM AS THOUGH these warm days have doubled, trebled... even quadrupled the calls for "Fresh Garden Salad." Tremendous amounts are prepared each day, only to be swept away in a few minutes after the rush begins. The popularity of this delicious hot weather meal has astounded even us of the Waldorf who know all the good things that go into it... lettuce, cole slaw, sliced tomatoes and cucumbers, fresh asparagus, and a slice of onion, all garnished with radishes and mayonnaise.
● What a wonderfully nourishing meal they make... so absolutely fresh, crisp and delicious.
J. J. Curry
President

Delicious Every Day Specials
FRESH GARDEN SALAD, Lettuce, Tomato, Cucumber, Radish, Cole Slaw, Onion, Asparagus, Mayonnaise, Rolls and Butter... **30c**
2 FRIED FRESH EGGS, on Broiled Scotch Ham, with Fresh Asparagus (individual), Buttered Toast... **30c**
There Are Waldorfs in These Cities:
ALBANY, N. Y. HOLYOKE, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BOSTON, MASS. LAWRENCE, MASS. QUINCY, MASS.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. LOWELL, MASS. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
BROOKLINE, MASS. LYNN, MASS. SALEM, MASS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. MALDEN, MASS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y. MANCHESTER, N. H. SOVEREIGN, MASS.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CHELSEA, MASS. NEW HAVEN, CONN. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EVERETT, MASS. NEWTON, MASS. TROY, N. Y.
FALL RIVER, MASS. PLYMOUTH, MASS. UTICA, N. Y.
FITCHBURG, MASS. NEW YORK CITY WALTHAM, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN. PAWTUCKET, R. I. WATERTOWN, MASS.
HAYVERHILL, MASS. PITTSFIELD, MASS. WORCESTER, MASS.

There S a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the **Waldorf**

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - \$1,500,000
Surplus - - - \$3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Wedding Rings
White Gold Set with 7 Small Diamonds \$25
Others at \$18 to \$120
Mail orders filled.
E. E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 95 years.

Filene's BOSTON
A SALE! FASTIDIOUS UNDERWEAR FOR Mme. X-TRA SIZE
—Values like this are rare
Bias-cut crepe gowns
usually \$5.95 here, **\$3.95**
Lace trimmed or smartly tailored. Bias cut insures as shapely, well fitting gown as any her smaller sisters possess. Sizes 46 to 52.
Special gowns for short madame X-tra size, \$3
Deep panel crepe de Chine slips, \$3
Long enough and full enough not to pull up when you sit down. Rip proof seams... adjustable straps. Sizes 46 to 52.
EACH IN TEA-ROSE OR WHITE
Phone HUB hard 4250 till 9:30 p. m.
Filene's underwear shop, third floor

VACATION CLUB
Save for next Summer's trip
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Peasant Frocks
TODAY—in one vibrant compelling group—
New Hand Embroidered
but with this difference—MORE LAVISH, MORE COLORFUL, MORE VARIED embroidery than ever before.
7.90
Very fine value for the basis for these riotous embroideries so richly expressive of the peasantry of middle Europe. Naturally, you'd come to pay for such as these—and they're only 7.90.
Second Floor

'Uniformity of Race' in Chile Strengthens Unity of Purpose In Attainment of Ambitions

Intense Patriotism Shown by People of All Classes Impresses Visitor—Republic Is Proud of Many 'First's' in South America

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Who Recently Made a 20,000-Mile Airplane Tour of South America

Ask any Chilean what best characterizes his country and the chances are that he will respond, "Uniformity of race." He will point out to you that while in most other South American countries the Spanish conquistadores mingled with Indians and later with slaves, while later Mongolian immigration has added a yellow tinge to the race, in Chile the bars have been tightly placed across the ports.

At first, of course, Chile was remote. There was no Panama Canal to shorten the distance between it and Paris, or London, or Berlin. Chile's dishes, glass lamps and silken frocks had to make a long voyage around the Straits of Magellan and immigrants were not so much tempted to push on to Chile when there was the whole east coast to be had for the mere asking.

By the time immigration became a question in Chile the policy had been laid down. As a result the main additions to Chilean population have been by English and Scottish families coming out to take a hand in the industrial development of the country, and Germans who have settled principally in the agricultural south, giving the lake country the aspect of a little Bavaria.

Too Strong for Spaniards
Chile's Indians were too strong for the Spaniards and while they were pushed to the south, they kept their lines there and were not absorbed in the general melting pot. Indeed, it was only something like 50 years ago after Chile became a republic, that the Indians laid down their arms.

This has made for a unity of purpose and activity which is helpful to the country. Aided too, by a temperate climate with plenty of cool days, Chile has less lethargy than some of its neighbors. Patriotism is intense. A fair-haired, gray-eyed Englishman, whose parents come from London, will tell you fiercely that he is "Chilean," that he is not English but of the country in which he lives and which he loves so greatly.

There is another factor which must be considered in evaluating

social and political conditions today in Chile—the very definite leaning toward France as a cultural mother. It has been estimated that before the depression at least 300 Chilean families lived all the time in Paris, deriving their income from estates in South America, but spending their money lavishly in the French capital and only coming home for occasional visits. Add to these the Chileans who went abroad on annual visits and you have a situation which has its comic aspects. For it has been said that families which could not afford to go to Europe would go into seclusion for some months, at the end of which they would give a grand "home-coming" party.

Return of Better Times
Now all of these people must stay at home. The money regulations prevent the sending of sums abroad and "absentee landlords" have had to return to their haciendas, or, as many of them are doing, have come back to Santiago, from which they go for an occasional week or so to their estates in the country.

There is a general feeling in Chile that, hard as the last few years have been on the finances of the country, the bottom of the depression has been reached, that business houses have liquidated their affairs, that "anonymous capital" and over-extension have been discounted. Government employees and teachers are getting their salaries. The budget has been balanced, all that is, save the interest and allocation of funds toward the redemption of bonds bought in the United States.

Chileans will say that it is impossible to make payments toward these bonds, but what will interest the visitors even more is the evidence of "will" to pay, although in some instances this evidence is very weak.

"Private banks in the United States loaned that money to a country already going down hill," a Chilean will say, "Let them take their losses." He may at the moment be riding on a street paved by dollars, but he will overlook that and be surprised when he is told that not the banks but individual investors in the United States hold these bonds. Another man will say that the country certainly benefited by the United States loan and that Chile must pay, "when she can."

Market for Nitrates Needed
Some residents are confident that the starting up of the nitrate industry is going to put Chile back into prosperous days, but one man who watched the new nitrate bill through Parliament says that to explain it is "not only like trying to unscramble eggs, but to put them back into their shells," and a prominent member of Parliament who voted for the bill declared on the floor that he couldn't understand its purpose and was only voting yes as a matter of party discipline.

No matter whether nitrate is manufactured again, a market must be found, and so it is that Chilean business men will say that payments on the bonds are dependent upon that country selling to the United States nitrate, fruit, and wine.

Technically the nitrate bill is calculated to protect native as well as foreign interests in the field, to govern production costs and to establish selling prices for the nitrate. Whereas in the old days the Government derived a heavy income from

Rules Patriotic People



President Alessandri of Chile

the tax on nitrate, today it taxes sales, licenses to do business, and tickets. Every gallon of gasoline brought from outside the country must be mixed with native alcohol, which is good for the alcohol industry whether or not it is for the automobiles.

Chile is proud of having had the first steam railroad in South America, the first lighting by gas, and the first real battleships. In fact its army and navy have been second to none on the continent, even if as some of its people say, "they have eaten up the country."

Presidential Powers Extended
The spirit of the people "is against revolutions just now" you will be told, and there is a great deal of favorable talk about the Government headed by Señor Arturo Alessandri. President Alessandri has recently had his "extraordinary faculties" extended to permit him to censor the press, to imprison or exile trouble-makers without due process of law.

Another obstacle in the way of revolutions is the "Militia Republicana," a body of some 25,000 citizens, 10,000 of them in Santiago. Started in a secret fashion, the militia is now out in the open, its members wearing buttons on their coats, each with an individual number, as evidence of the oath they have signed to preserve order, to uphold the laws, and to give their lives if need be to fulfill their obligations.

The Santiago militia wear blue overalls, army belts and caps like those of the American air forces in the World War. They have a barracks where a detail is on duty at all times, day or night; and there is weekly drill for regulars and bi-weekly drill for gunners.

In fact as a very active member said to me, "We are just on tiptoe for something to start. Let it. That's all we want."

In the future of Chile as well as in the past there is every reason to expect the fulfillment of the national motto, "By reason or by force." By reason or by force Chileans have made and held their country. By reason or by force they intend to continue to hold and rebuild it.

Doctors Vote Down Socialized Medicine

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 (P)—A warning of "hands off" to advocates of socialized medicine was issued by the American Medical Association last night after a three-hour debate behind closed doors by its house of delegates.

Earlier the delegates had voted to ask the Federal Radio Commission to discontinue medical advertising over the radio. They also adopted a resolution censuring the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons for "an apparent attempt to dominate and control the nature of medical practice."

Censure of the regents of the American College of Surgeons resulted from announcement of a policy promulgated Sunday at Chicago including a prepayment plan for medical care. An explanation was demanded.

British Dust Off Medieval Law To Halt Black Shirts

(Continued from Page 1)

plia, a roofed-in exhibition ground in West London. These interrupters had marched toward Olympia in serried ranks from East London, having been incited by widely disseminated leaflets calling upon them to break up the Black Shirt demonstration.

The Black Shirts claim that in ejecting such of these interrupters as succeeded in getting inside the Olympia enclosure they were defending the right to free speech, which was seriously interfered with.

Much public attention has been excited by this incident for two reasons: First, a number of competent witnesses have come forward, alleging that unjustifiable violence was used by the Fascists in ejecting the interrupters; second, a statement is also reliably reported that organized hooliganism often prevents non-Socialist speakers from conducting ordinary political meetings in constituencies where the Socialist element predominates.

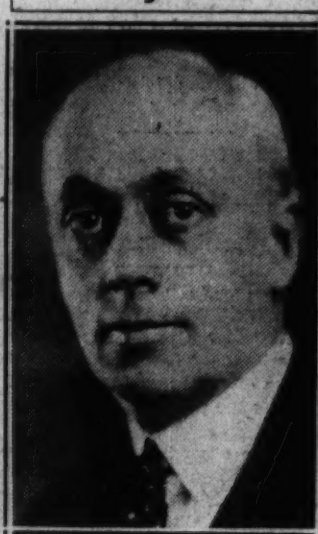
The clash thus originating was so serious that strong pressure since then has been brought upon the Government to put down altogether movements like that of the Black Shirts. The ground alleged is that this association is little else than a private army arrogating to itself functions rightly appertaining to national police.

So seriously is the situation regarded in official circles that the Home Secretary in a recent statement in the House of Commons said: "The Government is not prepared to allow responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of our free institutions to be usurped by any private irresponsible body, no matter what might be its avowed aim or object."

The police on the occasion of the Olympia riot undertook the task, which proved a difficult one, of keeping order in the streets around the enclosure where the Fascist demonstration was proceeding. But, in accordance to existing practice, they left maintenance of order inside the enclosure to the Black Shirts, who had not asked for their help.

As the law now stands police do not enter a meeting unless they are either called in by promoters or have themselves reason to believe that a breach of the peace is being committed. Two lines of government action have thus been suggested. One is that the powers of police to enter meetings should be extended. The other, which, however, finds less support owing to the practical difficulties involved—would prohibit the wearing of political uniforms and drilling and the organization of

Inaugurated



Dr. Harry W. Chase
Chancellor of New York University

such semi-military bodies as the Black Shirts. Prohibition of such organizations, it is recalled, was in force until 1863 by a law dating from medieval times and now only in abeyance. Henry VII in the year 1498 under this law fined Lord Oxford, one of his generals, 15,000 marks (then each worth half a pound of silver) for parading as a bodyguard in uniform at a gathering at which the King himself was present.

This law also imposed a 100s. penalty upon anyone who should "give (give) any livery (uniform) or sign (cockade)" to anyone outside his own household. This law also penalized "laker and acceptor (receiver) of every such livery badge (badge), token or sign."

A meeting representing trade union and Labor Party members in Parliament was held in the House of Commons yesterday. It passed resolutions declaring the Labor movement "repudiates entirely every form of organized interruption at public meetings." It also asked for a government inquiry as to whether police powers were sufficient for dealing with such incidents as that at Olympia and as to "the legality of large numbers of persons being organized and drilled under semi-military discipline and wearing uniform."

At the same time, also in Commons, nine Conservative parliamentary members set their names to a resolution they propose to move in Parliament. This resolution demands that all political parties, whatever their views, should be "assured freedom to put their case before the public without being subjected to organized attacks and interruptions whether inside or outside the place of meeting."

Liberal Thought Urged by Dr. Chase In Inaugural Talk

New York University Chancellor Is Inducted at Commencement Exercises

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase was formally inducted with the Great Seal of New York University at commencement exercises on the campus at University Heights today, when he was officially installed eighth Chancellor of that institution. Dr. Chase has actually been serving as Chancellor of the university since July 1, 1933, but he was not formally and publicly endowed with the prerogatives of office until today.

Following his induction, Dr. Chase conferred honorary degrees upon Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, his predecessor in office; Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University; Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University; Mr. Thomas William Lamont, banker, and Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. Degrees and certificates were conferred also upon 4093 students, one of the largest graduating classes in the history of the university.

A strong plea for liberal thought and the development of competent and responsible individuals to mold a social order adapted to conditions of the times featured Dr. Chase's inaugural address.

On the quality of men and women, and not upon social and economic prescriptions, do civilization and human progress depend in the long run, Dr. Chase declared.

The Great Seal which he has held as symbol of his office for 22 years, urged the council, faculties, students, alumni, officers of administration and friends of the university to stand by the new Chancellor as they had stood by him.

"Could him when he needs it, as you have scolded me, but stand by him in the good New York University way," he added.

Dr. Fred I. Kent, president of the University Council, accepted the Great Seal from Dr. Brown and bestowed it upon Dr. Chase. Dr. William M. Kingsley, vice-president of the University Council and chairman of the committee of selection, presented Dr. Chase to the audience. It was not persuasion, but the "challenging opportunity" which Dr. Chase saw in the chancellorship of the university which led him to accept the post, Dr. Kingsley said.

TORONTO

AND NIAGARA FALLS

Buffalo and Rochester Excursion With 24-hour Sail on Lake Ontario

Saturday, June 16

GO SATURDAY EVENING RETURN TUESDAY MORNING

ROUND \$10.00 TRIP

Low Rate Pullman Fares Additional

Excursion Train leaves Boston (So. Sta.) 6:30 P. M. (Standard Time), returning from Toronto and Niagara Falls, stopping at Buffalo and Rochester, Monday, June 18.

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Boston and Newville to WORCESTER and Ref. . . . \$1.85

SPRINGFIELD " " " 3.00

PITTSFIELD " " " 3.50

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Go, June 16, 17 and not later than 1:15 P. M. (E. S. T.), Monday, June 18. Return, June 17 or 18.

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Hull's Debt Note to Britain Opens Way to New Offers

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration considers that it has been very badly used, and a note of injured complaint is strong in the Secretary's note.

Roosevelt's Statement Recalled
The hint of payment-in-kind springs directly from President Roosevelt's earliest war debts policy. On July 30, 1932, as a candidate he said: "We shall not have to cancel them (the war debts) if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from rehabilitation of trade. Our policy declares for payment, but at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade which will open the way for payment."

Retracting these ideas, President Roosevelt today explained flatly that the payment-in-kind suggestion was only one method, intended to cover a very partial segment of the British war debt, or that of other governments.

He interpreted the note as saying that: "We would discuss with them—the British—along the lines they suggested, to avoid the obstacles they raised."

Two Positions Compared
In short, the positions of the two governments are:

British: That discussions held in Washington last autumn got nowhere. That transfer of the debts in gold or credits is impossible. That the American Government is not ready to accept a small offer in settlement—some 5 or 10 per cent. That all negotiations must be deferred until a change of mind has taken place, during which interval Great Britain will refrain from making payment, either in full or by

means of "tokens," since the former is technically impossible and the latter will not relieve the stigma of default, under the Johnson act.

American: That payments due are only \$85,670,765 instead of \$262,000,000 as claimed by Britain. That no rational discussions between debtor and creditor have yet been held. That the only British offer so far was for a "small fraction." That supplementary methods of payment, as in kind, have not been considered.

Opens Way to Talks
But President Roosevelt's main objective, as he explained it today, is to continue exploration of war debts possibilities. He does not assume that payment-in-kind will be at all possible. He wants to find out. Mentioning tin as a commodity which might be accepted by the United States, he declared there might be 150 other exceptional commodities not entering into direct competition.

The note, therefore, while standing first as a direct reply to the strong British default announcement of June 4, is supposed to reopen talks running the whole gamut of debt issues.

France, it appears, will be told somewhat the same thing. M. André de La Boulaye, French Ambassador, presumably received such assurances in delivering his Cabinet's note to the State Department.

Viewpoint of Realism
The debts problem, therefore, is once more open for discussion, but this time with a new viewpoint of realism. All conceivable methods of payment, as possible accommodations to the debtors, will now be considered. But, in Mr. Hull's words, the debtors will be asked "that substantial sacrifices be made to meet these debts."

Without saying flatly that British and French objections to payment are political rather than financial, the note goes far to make this allegation, while blandly saying: "Oh, if you want to pay, there are many methods of doing so." Thus, in effect, the political default of Europe is met head-on by an American insistence on the feasibility of payment. Debtor and creditor have once more locked horns in a direct engagement.

Garden Show Aids Charity
Certain elaborate New York gardens, privately owned, are opened to the public in the spring, with the admission revenue given to charity.

British Welcome Payments in Kind On Debt to U. S.

Stress Need of Exporting Manufactures Outside Present Interchange

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 13.—The reply of the United States on war debts is generally taken here to open a fresh avenue of discussion in so far as it suggests the possibility of payments in kind.

On the other hand it is emphasized in Downing Street that this neither meets other difficulties in the way of payment nor would it of itself be likely to be helpful unless payments in kind were in the form of British manufactures additional to such goods as are already sent to the United States in the course of ordinary trade.

The chief difficulties not covered are two in number. First, taxation is so heavy in Britain that it is generally held that it is not possible to export goods which would be sold at a profit. Secondly, it is maintained that the war debts are interconnected and cannot be dissociated from one another.

The British argument, that payments in kind in order to help the situation would have to be additional to and not merely in substitution of transfers of goods which would be sent to the United States in the ordinary course of business, rests upon another fact. This is that the value of ordinary transfers is already earmarked to pay for raw cotton and other United States exports.

Unless, therefore, these transactions are continued at their present dimensions independently of war debts, exchange would be upset just as much as if payment were attempted in actual money. In other words the conditions necessary to enable payment to be made in kind—even if other difficulties could be got over—would not be fulfilled unless certain circumstances were altered, not already being sent to the United States in the course of ordinary trade, were accepted by America in satisfaction of the war debt.

Manitoba Bans Libel Of Races or Creeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—An amendment to the Libel Act is now effective in Manitoba, tending to prohibit publication of libels against any race, creed or section of the populace, which would subject such persons to hatred or ridicule.

The amendment enables any member of such race or creed to sue for an injunction to prevent the continuation of such libels. Prior to the change in the law, such action was impossible, unless the alleged libel made reference to a specific person by name.

The sponsor of the bill, Mr. Marcus Hyman, a Labor member of the Legislature, said its introduction resulted from activities of the Manitoba branch of the National Socialist organization, which was responsible, he said, for publications tending to incite discord among the people.

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New Ways to Pay Old Debts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The American suggestion that war debts be paid in kind was only illustrative, intended to cover but a part of the debt in any case, and to be supplemented by other methods. Here are some of the possibilities that have either been tried or discussed:

1. Direct payment-in-kind, utilized briefly for German reparations. Goods, usually capital goods of heavy industry, were turned over directly by the German Government to allied governments. Not seriously considered as a means of paying the United States.

2. Indirect payment-in-kind. Used for several years to pay German debts. British exporter to United States would turn over dollars he receives from American buyers to British Government, which would repay him in pounds. British Government would then provide United States—using its account in New York—with such percentage of its dollars as had been previously agreed upon.

3. Either of the above methods might be applied to British exports of rubber, tin, etc., which the United States must import regardless of tariffs. This is believed to be form of payment Secretary Hull had in mind, applied to a small section of British debts. Already proposed in congressional bills and resolutions.

4. Lowering of American tariff walls to permit new imports from Britain, for which part of payments could be turned over to American Government. Government need not import directly, or take goods itself, but merely accept credits under method outlined under 2. This method, necessitating new additional imports, believed to be only one Great Britain would favor. Highly uncertain if American Government would agree.

5. Proposal of Mr. Alfred B. Smith to cancel from war debts annually 25 per cent of value of American products purchased by debt countries.

6. Transfer to American Government of credits in debtor countries, to be used by American tourists, who would buy such credits from their own Government.

7. Transfer of colonial possessions, such as Bermuda, St. Pierre and Miquelon, etc., to the United States.

But any plan, except possibly the territorial one, would mean cutting down on the amount of credits debtor countries would have to which to purchase American goods. Internationally, trade is exchange, so that the sums turned over to Washington would be subtracted from potential purchases in Detroit, New York, St. Louis, Savannah, etc.

Moreover, Britain already has an unfavorable trade balance. The United States is also trying to hold down the exchange value of the dollar. Any British movement to acquire dollars would send American currency up.

Hull's Note to British Envoy Places Initiative Upon Debtor

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The text of the war debts note sent by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, follows:

The observations contained in your note of June 4, 1934, concerning the indebtedness of His Majesty's Government to the United States have been studied with close attention. This Government is sensible of the elements of the situation set forth by His Majesty's Government, the heavy war expenditures undertaken in its own behalf and in behalf of its Allies, the burden of taxation that has been borne by the British people, and the transfer difficulties that under certain circumstances may arise in the foreign exchange.

With certain observations, however, and the inferences drawn therefrom, I regret that the American Government is unable to concur in and in three instances it feels that, for the purpose of record, it should make its own attitude clear.

Could Prevent Default
First, His Majesty's Government states in effect that, unless payments were made in full in the sum of \$262,000,000 as set forth in the communication from the United States Treasury dated May 25, 1934, the United Kingdom would fall within the effects of the recent legislation mentioned in paragraph 7 of your note, so that the payment of this amount is regarded as the only alternative to suspension of all payment.

The Attorney-General has advised me that, in his opinion, the debtor governments which, under the ruling of his office of May 5, 1934, are not at present considered in default because of partial payments made on earlier installments, would have to pay only the amount of the installment due June 15, 1934—for Great Britain \$85,670,765—in order to remain outside the scope of the act.

Second, in regard to the record cited by the British Government of its loans to its Allies and the fact that His Majesty's Government has given up great sums due to it under those loan contracts, this Government must emphasize the complete independence between the aforementioned transactions and the debt contracted by His Majesty's Government to this Government.

Borrowed on Own Credit
The British Government undertook to borrow under its own name and on its own credit standing, and repayment was not made contingent upon the fate of debts due to the British Government.

Third, this Government notes with disappointment the declaration of His Majesty's Government that, "while suspending further payments until it becomes possible to discuss an ultimate settlement of intergovernmental war debts with a reasonable prospect of agreement, they have no intention of repudiating their obligations and will be prepared to enter upon further discussion of the subject at any time when in the opinion of the President, such discussion would be likely to produce results of value."

In effect, this Government reads the declaration of His Majesty's Government to mean that it will fail to meet any further payments on the debt due to the United States as evidenced by the settlement of June 19, 1933, until this Government shall first scale down this debt to an unascertained sum to which His Majesty's Government might be willing to accede.

Move Up to Debtors
This declaration appears to represent insistence by His Majesty's Government that, before it makes any payment whatsoever, it must be assured of a settlement satisfactory to it and not necessarily in accordance with any accepted standards of payment or readjustment of the amounts due.

The only indications before this Government of the extent which His Majesty's Government has proposed to meet its obligations are the small fractions of the sums due mentioned by His Majesty's representative in the course of

Lost Japanese Envoy Is Found by Chinese; Tension Is Lessened

SHANGHAI, June 13 (AP)—Mr. Elmer Kuramoto, Japanese Vice-Consul whose disappearance nearly five days ago sent Japanese warships speeding to Nanking, was found today, wandering about an ancient cemetery on the edge of that city.

A statement by Japanese authorities here that the missing official had been found was affirmed by Chinese sources. The Japanese announcement said Mr. Kuramoto was well. Chinese sources, however, said Mr. Kuramoto, found by Chinese police, showed signs of a mental lapse, presumably after several days of wandering.

A grave situation in Sino-Japanese relations was caused by the incident. Scores of Chinese police and soldiers were making a house-to-house search for Mr. Kuramoto when he was found, following an official warning from Tokyo that China would be held responsible for him.

Maine Man Prefers Comforts of Jail

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Maine, June 13 (AP)—Let others flee the trammels of the law if they will, Llewellyn B. Trafton, Piscataquis County jail "voluntary" prisoner, is determined no one shall interfere with his incarceration.

Sixteen months ago the aged Gullford carpenter was clapped in a cell for alleged failure to pay a \$300 lumber bill. He insists he has settled the account and has a receipt, which he steadfastly declines to show since it would be his passport to a freedom for which he has no yearning.

Trafton refuses to permit an attorney to be appointed to act in his behalf. The offers of his fellow citizens to satisfy the claim and restore their townsman to his respected place in the community he has stubbornly declined.

Life in jail, he insists, is "the best it has been for a long time." So far as he is concerned it may go on indefinitely.

False Mine Reports Attacked in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—Misleading reports on properties under the jurisdiction of engineers, members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, are to be stopped, according to Dr. G. G. Blaylock, new president of that body.

Measures are now under way to amend the by-laws of the institute to make any disciplinary decision of the council final. The result will be to invest in the council wide powers with respect to members who may be guilty of unethical practices.

Peek Minimizes Export Trade Value

(Continued from Page 1)

are of tremendous interest to me and I am sure will be to others. I suggest that you make them public." Supplementing this, the President today declared that the figures should get people "interested in and discussing the problem." He refused to attach any pointed conclusion to the bare figures.

But the inference, both from Mr. Peek's report and the President's remarks, is that foreign trade is not the gold mine it has been regarded. The report of an adviser whose function it was to open new trade channels marks a striking swing back toward the school of America. Self-Contained. At least, Mr. Peek would have the United States secure payment for the goods it exports rather than seek blindly to increase exports by every possible means.

He recalls President Roosevelt's frequent observation "that our exports and our imports of goods and services must balance"; he states: "The figures in the attached exhibits show that the trend in our international trade has been cumulative disadvantageous to us."

"In our international commercial relations we have not utilized the simple device of a balance sheet to discover whether we have been doing business at a profit or at a loss. During the periods covered by the figures these export and imports have been grossly out of balance; nevertheless, we have pointed with pride to our 'favorable balance of trade.'"

Georgia Teachers Get Wages Long Overdue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—Good news for Georgia school teachers was the announcement by Gov. Eugene Talmadge of that State that he had signed warrants to pay \$417,000 on past-due wages to teachers in the State.

The bulk of the payment is to be made to teachers in the 26 counties and 23 school districts of Georgia which were unable to share in the federal emergency relief funds, of which \$1,650,000 were paid out to various systems of the school department in Georgia.

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New and the Old Rub Elbows, And West Meets East in Soviet; Extremes in Customs and Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ings in the world, crowned by a gigantic statue of Lenin, the apostle of Russia's new faith. The statue alone will be almost 300 feet high. The final design of the Palace, adopted after years of strenuous competition among Soviet architects, is in a massive, conventional style, with suggestions of the Castle of Angelo in Rome and the Leipzig Battle Memorial. The Palace is to serve the new faith of Communism as the Cathedral served the old; all important congresses will be held in it—its largest auditorium is to have a seating capacity of 20,000—it will be the central point of the ceremonial parades on May 1 and Nov. 7. The Palace of Soviets is still a castle in the air; but old landmarks are vanishing and new ones are springing up in Moscow very rapidly. Scores of the picturesque little churches which formerly brightened Moscow's maze of old winding streets have been demolished. Gone is the Chapel of the Iberian Virgin, outside the Red Square. One misses many old memorials of medieval Moscow, such as the Red Gates; and the high Sukharevka tower is also doomed to fall a victim to the demands of increasing traffic congestion.

In place of the things which have been destroyed, Soviet Moscow has built a number of public buildings and office buildings, hotels and workers' clubs, along with large blocks of flats in the vicinity of factories on the outskirts of the city. In order to save building materials, a number of houses have been tacked on extra stories. As the Emperor Augustus boasted that he found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble, the Soviets might claim that they found most of the Moscow

streets paved with rough cobbles and have now relaid them with smooth asphalt.

Changes From Train Window
Equally striking changes are visible, even from train windows, if one travels through the country. The little strips of land, separated from each other by ditches, which marked peasant private ownership have largely given way to rolling unbroken stretches of collective farm land. In many industrial towns huge brick tenements, often shoddily built and sometimes in an incomplete stage of construction, rise side by side with the little pre-war log and frame houses.

Along with this material change goes a great change in living habits. The leisurely pace of old Russian life tends to become swift, tense, nervous. Not that protracted bureaucratic delay is not a familiar feature of Soviet life; but one is conscious of a strained effort to overcome this delay.

The language itself changes and becomes interspersed with all sorts of new words and old words in new connotation which express changed conditions. "Nagruzka" (load), for instance, which was formerly reserved for beasts of burden, is now taken to mean the sum of tasks or duties which a man may have to perform.

A new attitude toward labor is certainly reflected in the marking with plates of almost all the good seats at the Moscow opera: reserved for udarnik (literally shock-brigade worker, a term which is used for efficient service) of such and such a factory, office or institution. The idea that woman's place is in the home finds no support with the Soviet rulers, who are doing everything in their power to drive woman out of the home and into the office or factory. In some provincial places women who do not work outside the home are not given bread cards.

About a third of the total number of Soviet workers and employees are women. And with this wholesale pushing of women into activity outside the home goes a great extension of communal, as against the traditional home living; babies are cared for in public creches and older children in kindergartens; meals are taken in public dining rooms, etc.

Another important factor in breaking up the old-fashioned family is the Soviet law under which a marriage may be dissolved immediately at the desire of either party. General statistics for marriage and divorce in the whole Soviet Union are impossible to obtain; but local figures for the textile town of Ivanovo, which are probably typical for the Soviet cities, show a proportion of five divorces to 17 marriages.

If the Bolshevik Revolution has smashed many old features of Russian life it has also perpetuated, under new forms and new names, many of the most characteristic administrative practices of the autocracy. One point on which Stalin could well agree with any Romanoff Tsar is that the individual has no rights which the state is bound to respect.

A few illustrations may serve to show how strong are the sinister links between the Soviet Union, devoted to the greater glory of Socialism, and the former Russian Empire, which existed for the greater glory of the Tsars.

Germans in Russia Suffer

In the autumn of 1929 thousands of German colonists in Siberia, who as industrialists and capable farmers with strong religious convictions had suffered especially from the Soviet drive against the well-to-do peasants and against religion, flocked to Moscow, asking permission to go abroad.

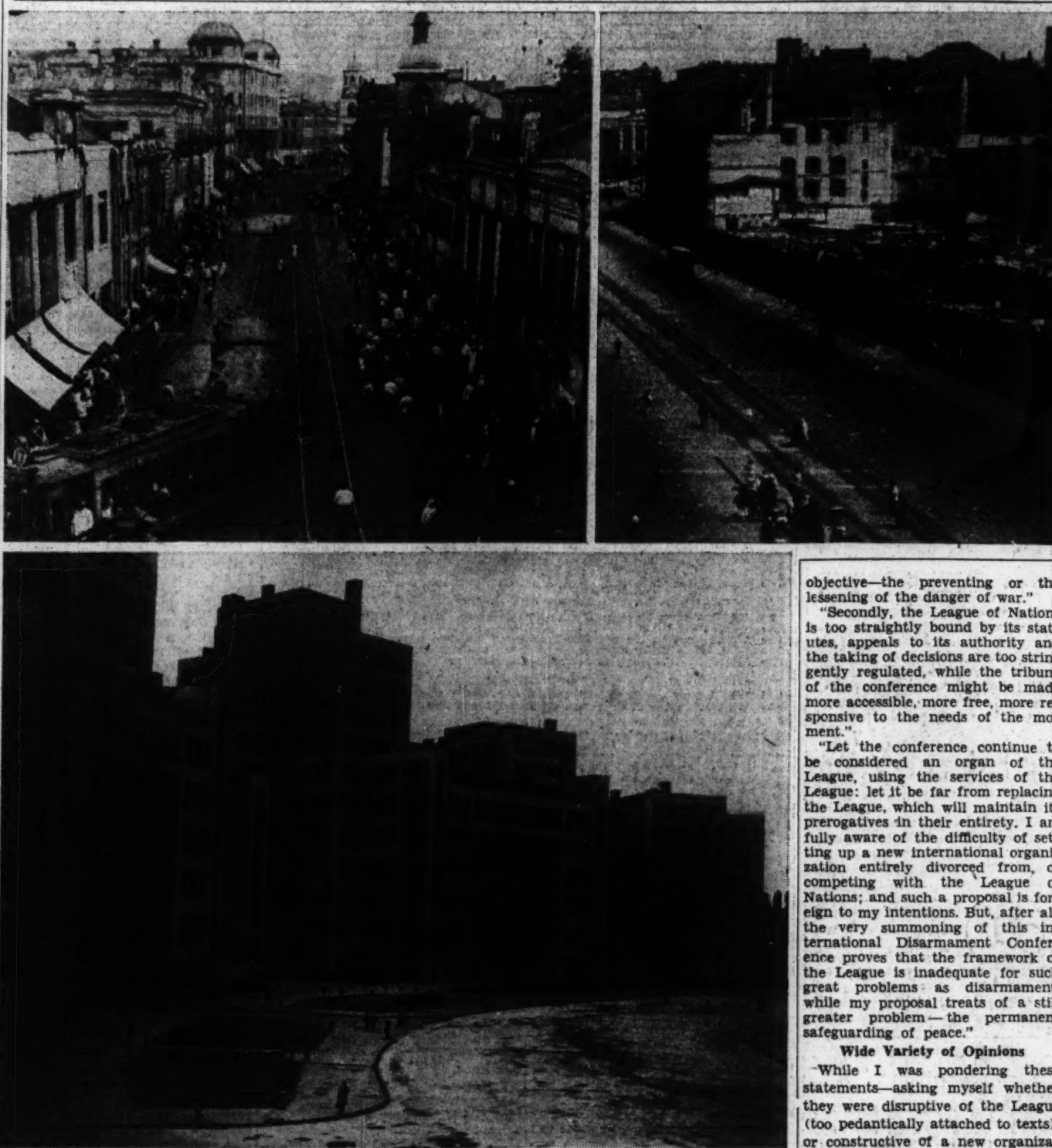
The Soviet authorities let out a few of them; but forcibly deported the remainder, some to their abandoned homes, where food prospects were, to say the least, bleak, some to concentration camps. A Soviet Foreign Office official expressed great indignation to me because the plight of these refugees had excited sympathetic comment in Germany. "They are our citizens, aren't they? We can do what we like with them," he said.

The irony of this attitude lay in the fact that this man had lived abroad on account of his political convictions, under Tsarist regime. In those days he had doubtless done everything in his power to enlighten foreign opinion about the ruthless features of Tsarist administration.

Now, himself a part of the revolutionary ruling system, he fell into the same formula with which a Tsarist official would doubtless have dismissed foreign protests against pogroms and other atrocities: "Our citizens. We can do what we like with them."

The whole machinery of arbitrary

Russian Kaleidoscope Has Ever-Changing Design



Upper and Lower Left: © Soviet Photo Agency. Upper Right: Keystone
Upper Right—On the Vacant Spot Moscow's New Hotel for Tourists Will Cover an Entire Block. Upper Left—A Street in Moscow Spotted With Workers' Their Way Home. Bottom—The House of Industry in Harkov.

Soviet Cities Meet Modern Conditions

Upper Right—On the Vacant Spot Moscow's New Hotel for Tourists Will Cover an Entire Block. Upper Left—A Street in Moscow Spotted With Workers' Their Way Home. Bottom—The House of Industry in Harkov.

arrest and administrative banishment without trial which unenviably distinguished Tsarist Russia from west European countries has been taken over unchanged, except in some details, for the worse. The number of people sent to hard labor without open trial is much greater than in Tsarist times; the treatment of these prisoners, in so far as they are not ordinary criminals, is more inhuman than in pre-war days.

Due to Various Factors

This is partly because of the general food shortage of the country, partly because the Soviet Government is not restrained by two factors which exercised a slight mitigating influence on the ruthless measures of the Tsarist authorities: regard for foreign opinion and the existence in Russia of a liberal and radical educated class with some means of making its influence felt through the press and the Duma.

The spirit of the pre-war pogrom lives again in the "liquidation of the kulaks"; the one was a race atrocity, the other a class atrocity. The liquidation of the kulaks unquestionably took far more victims, and the Tsarist prosecutors who worked up fantastic ritual murder charges against the Jews have worthy successors in the Gay-Pay-Oo examining magistrates who manufacture sabotage charges, which are just about as par with ritual murder, so far as intrinsic credibility is concerned.

Only recently I was struck by the following passage in Stephen Graham's "Boris Godunov": "He believed he could overcome rumor by silence. He believed he could hide self-evident truths by bringing beggary and misery upon his reign and the injury to his good name as sovereign mortified him much more than the famine itself. He feared lest the catastrophe be noised abroad. So he organized prosperity parades before the foreign ambassadors in Moscow."

"He thought things were not nearly so bad as they had been told. At the beginning of 1603 it was forbidden for anyone to appear in rags in the streets. Conversation with foreigners was forbidden, lest someone should tell them of the ruin that had befallen Russia."

This passage was written of a Tsar's efforts to suppress news of a famine that occurred in 1602-1603. It

is also a very accurate description of the Soviet Government's effort to hide from the outside world the truth about the famine of 1932-1933. If Russia today offers to the observer much that is new and untried in economic and social life it also furnishes abundant evidence of the wisdom of the French proverb: "The more it changes, the more it remains the same."

New League Seen In Litvinoff's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

therefore to be indignant at the Litvinoff proposal which is calculated to revolutionize the League.

But no. He beamed. "There's a good deal in what he says. It would infuse new blood into the League. The United States would be in the new organization as well as Russia. Japan and Germany would certainly be members. We would have real universality at last."

"At the expense of the League," I suggested.

What Litvinoff said I sat down and read again the exact proposal of Mr. Litvinoff, which may in course of time completely change the Geneva organization.

He began: "I am far from wishing to put a limit to the Disarmament Conference, either of scope or of time. I propose something much more, much wider, namely, the transformation of this conference into a permanent body, concerned to preserve by every possible means the security of all states and safeguard universal peace. In other words, I propose that this conference be transformed into a permanent and regularly assembling conference of peace."

"Hitherto peace conferences have mostly been called on the termination of wars, and have had as their object the division of the spoils of war, the imposition on the vanquished of painful and degrading conditions, the redistribution of territories, the refashioning of states. But the conference which I have in mind should sit for the prevention of war and its terrible consequences. It should work out, extend and perfect the measures for strengthening

security, it should give a timely response to warnings of impending danger of war and to appeals for aid, to SOS from threatened states, and it should afford the latter timely aid within its power, whether such be moral, economic, financial or otherwise."

Main Objective of League

Certainly that sounded well. Nothing to be urged against it. I was ready to applaud enthusiastically. But in what way would such a body differ from the existing League? Was the League not constituted precisely for this purpose? It has taken on many other duties, but its central duty is to preserve peace. If it is robbed of this principal function, will it not be a rival League, with much the more vital function?

To this argument—obvious enough—Mr. Litvinoff replied in advance. Whether his reply is convincing the reader must judge. He said: "I can foresee objections pointing to the existence of the League of Nations, which is bound by Articles 12, 15, 16 and other articles of its Covenant to pursue the same objects as those to which I would like to see the work of this conference directed. But, in the first place, the League of Nations has a multitude of tasks, it is occupied with a great deal of business, both great and small, it was created at a time when the peril of war seemed to many to be eliminated for years to come. Today, when the peril of war stands before our very eyes, we might consider the creation of a special body with all its activity concentrated upon one

objective—the preventing or the lessening of the danger of war."

"Secondly, the League of Nations is too strictly bound by its statutes, appeals to its authority and the taking of decisions are too stringently regulated, while the tribune of the conference might be made more accessible, more free, more responsive to the needs of the moment."

"Let the conference continue to be considered an organ of the League, using the services of the League: let it be far from replacing its prerogatives in their entirety. I am fully aware of the difficulty of setting up a new international organization entirely divorced from, or competing with the League of Nations; and such a proposal is foreign to my intentions. But, after all, the very summoning of this international Disarmament Conference proves that the framework of the League is inadequate for such great problems as disarmament, while my proposal treats of a still greater problem—the permanent safeguarding of peace."

Wide Variety of Opinions

While I was pondering these statements—asking myself whether they were disruptive of the League (too pedantically attached to texts), or constructive of a new organization (flexible, free, guided by expediency), two newspaper correspondents came up to me.

"Litvinoff's torpedoed the League," said one of them. "It's sunk. If it's interfered with like this, it's bound to fall to pieces."

"Not at all," said the second. "He's given it exactly the fresh impetus it needs. It's marvelous to think that Russia, so long outside the League and opposed to the League, should now come to save it."

With solemn step Mr. Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, which Mr. Litvinoff would transform into a permanent peace conference, approached us.

"What do you think?" I asked. Mr. Henderson was cheerful, but non-committal. "It sounded all right," he answered, "but I'll have to read his discourse over again carefully before I form an opinion." So shall I.

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Girl Adds to History's Pages With Honor Thesis on Druses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 13—Miss Mejla Mustaph Izedin, who received a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago yesterday, is the first woman of her race to win this degree on an American campus, the university announces.

Miss Izedin wrote her thesis on the origin of her own race, the Druses, a religious community in the mountains of Syria which has maintained a state of semi-independence for more than 1000 years.

Because of her race and family prestige, she was able to find out important facts about her people which were not available to outsiders. Indeed, her contributions to the history of the Druses and to the world's knowledge of their racial characteristics are pronounced the most important that have been made in modern times by Dr. Martin Sprenkle, professor of Semitic languages and literature, under whom she did most of her work.

Beginning her education in Beirut, Miss Izedin studied in Cairo and Paris before coming to Vassar, where she received her undergraduate degree with honors in 1930. She came to the University of Chicago on a fellowship and received her master's degree the following year. She is now 28.

For the last three years she has been a fellow in the Oriental Institute of the university. During this period she made a trip home to the Near East to study her own people, making a large number of anthropometric measurements important in the study of racial characteristics. These measurements, together

with hair specimens and 700 photographs obtained by this woman scholar, have provided a vast amount of material which the natural scientists heretofore were unable to procure, the university states.

Miss Izedin has a busy summer before her. She has already left for Europe where she will continue her studies. In August she will read a paper at the Anthropological Congress in London. She also will collaborate with a noted Dutch anthropologist in writing a chapter of a work on the peoples of the Near East which he is to publish. She will then go to Hamburg to study the method of registering music so as to make a record of Druse songs.



GIVE LITTLE FEET EVERY CHANCE

Little feet need the chance to grow and strengthen and become strong, sturdy supports for the adult version of the child.

Little feet that come to Coward are studied and analyzed and then fitted with shoes that were made for just such feet as those—not for average feet.

So let little feet come to Coward to make them happy little feet.

The

COWARD
Shoe

270 Greenwich Street, New York
37 West 47th Street, New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th St., New York
Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn
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Smooth Sailing NOW...



I've changed my course in Complexion Care!

TRIM lines may catch the eye, my dear, but it's your complexion that really makes the boys drop anchor around your deck chair. Found that out not long ago... when my complexion ran into a spell of bad weather.

So I promptly changed my course. Started using Roger & Gallet Soap. And it's smooth sailing now.

If you've never tried this tack in complexion care, set sail today for your favorite cosmetic counter. Purchase a box (or a cake) of this exquisite soap and go to work with wash cloth and warm water. Its luxurious lather, bland and fragrant, works positive wonders. Ask anyone who has followed



ROGER & Gallet

Seven delightful scents
Violette • Carnation • Sandalwood
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For thirty years

...we've emphasized the cultural life with our Library, Concerts, and other refined entertainments, the Art Exhibitions, supervised Camp Club for Children, Unusual facilities for outdoor sports amid the dry, invigorating air of the Poconos. We discourage the use of alcoholic beverages.

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THE INN
BUCK HILL FALLS, PA.
10 miles from Boston. 45 miles from New York

HAMMOCKS
\$2.25

For porches, lawns, camp or beach. Solid comfort at small expense.

Keep the Children Cool in a PUDDLE DUCK POOL. Bright green, waterproof duck. Strong, collapsible metal frame. Garden hose connection. 4' x 6' 1/2' deep... \$9.50

SUN PAD—With inflatable pillows. Stretch out on the beach or sun porch... at camp and picnics. Attractive designs and colors... \$11.25

Life Size CANVAS PLATBOAT—Can be used indoors or out. Collapsible metal frame. Green canvas sides. Mosquito netting. 5' x 5' 1/2' x 5' 1/2' deep... \$12.50

UMBRELLA PLAY TENT—Ideal for play yard. Bright colored canvas. Comes with poles, ropes and stakes. Ready to put up. 6' x 6' 1/2' x 6' 1/2' at center. 3' 10' at eaves... \$7.75

Write for illustrated catalog. If your store does not have Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, we will advise you by return mail where you can get it.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills
Manufacturers Since 1870
Atlanta, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Dallas, Kansas City, Kan.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Just a Jiffy!

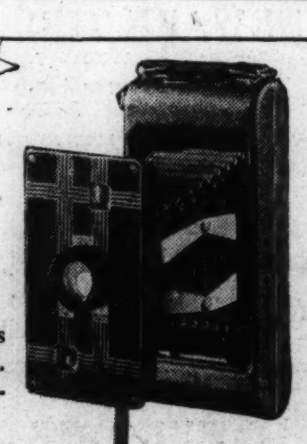
—and the picture is yours with the Jiffy Kodak... just right for your vacation. Take it from us!

No time wasted in taking vacation snapshots with a Jiffy. Press one button and pop—it's open, ready for the picture. Press another and the picture's yours.

Be sure to see the Jiffy before your vacation... at any of our stores... at your convenience.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

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Jiffy Kodak is as handy to carry as it is easy to use. Gives you fine results from the start. Two sizes: Six-16, for 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 pictures, \$9; Six-20, 2 1/2 x 3 1/4, \$8.

Gloriously good HASH

• Smoking hot and savory, crusted a golden brown—here's the delicious dish that more than any other has brought back into high fashion the simple, satisfying foods of the olden time. Prudence Corned Beef Hash is the only genuine New England home-quality hash. It comes in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Corned Beef Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with gravy. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW... LAMB STEW... BEEF LOAF

'Jail for Drunken Drivers'; Council Passes Budget, 18-4; Counterfeiters Inflate Money

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted the budget held up that it might be improved.

The economy-harassed Council decided otherwise and the budget was passed 18 to 4.

Plucked Paving Profits

Patching pavements is a year-round business for any city. When Mayor Mansfield asked for bids to patch Boston streets the lowest offer was \$1.85 a yard. He looked at old figures, felt that at least \$1.55 was a fair price in these times. Asking new bids the new low was \$1.78. The bids were based on two city districts in which the work was needed.

He then found that the Brighton municipal yard was equipped to patch the pavements at least in that district. When city engineers had worked out the cost the Mayor smiled happily at a figure of \$1.37 a yard. He will advertise bids again for the district two, but warns that nothing over \$1.55 a yard will be accepted.

More Dropees

Last week a tremendous drop in the number of welfare recipients was recorded due to serious investigation getting under way. They dropped themselves and stole away. "Chiselers and racketeers" was the City Council's classification.

At the same time re-registration of the entire welfare list started. Today the welfare administration reported 200 additional names had left the roll since June 4. This makes the total "dropees" to date, 2431. Estimated annual savings—\$1,000,000.

Liquor

Street Scenes

"So disgraceful have the street scenes become in the past few months that many people have asked me to do what I could to stop it."

This statement, given in a ringing voice before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday on a liquor permit application, was from no dry worker. It came from the lips of Mr. Richard J. Haberlin of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Dorchester, defending the Meeting House Hill section from another restaurant bar license.

His appeal was effective. The ap-

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from \$2 Double from \$3

COLLINGWOOD

40 WEST 30TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid erasers. Frames for Art Panels, colored envelopes.

Samples and circulars on request.

The Dusen System, a Booklet, 25c

MARKILO COMPANY

936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

Try delicious, tangy Chatham Cream Cheese in tasty, cold salad and sandwich combinations. Made from pure, rich cream, it is wholesome, satisfying and light for hot days.

It's the answer to what to eat in warm weather. You'll like it.

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE

At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.

Made by
T. P. GRANT COMPANY
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Quality Glasses To Fit Your Face and Pocketbook

Bartlett & Son
Opticians

345 Burlington Street
Near Arlington Street
BOSTON

When Visiting Boston Enjoy good food mid clean, wholesome surroundings.

Open Daily 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Wednesdays and Saturdays 11:15 P. M.

The best in foods
No liquor dispensed
Lowest possible prices

Lunch and Dine at

"The Gateway"

252 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Near Christian Science Church

Sales — Service

Proved in 1933—
Improved in 1934

MOTOR CAR CO. of N. E.

850-860 Commonwealth Ave.
(PONTIAC VILLAGE)
BOSTON

Please call Mr. Crandall W. Forbes, LONG. 5360

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"IOLANTHE" (Shubert). Last of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals. 8:30.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Wedding March from "La Coccinelle" by Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini
Bach's "Tannhäuser" by Wagner
Beethoven's "Heiden" by Liszt
Mozart's "Don Giovanni" by Strauss
Tchaikovsky's "The Nutcracker" by Tchaikovsky
The "Cat and the Fiddle" by Selection
"The Cat and the Fiddle" by Selection
"The Cat and the Fiddle" by Selection

Movies

FINCH ARTS—Dr. Shiley
Valton's interesting
story of a man who
lost his memory and
photographed every
thing he saw. 8:30.
Revived feature for
today only. Aimee
Cotton. "The Cat and
the Fiddle." 1:30, 3:30,
5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

STATE—John Crawford in "Belle McKee."
8:15, 9:30, 11:30.

OPERA—The Calloway and his Cotton
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12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30. Feature,
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UPTOWN—Spencer Tracy
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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900ks-WBB-300m	590ks-WEEI-500m	1330ks-WNAC-344m	1410ks-WAAB-214m
5:00 Farm reports.	5:00 NBC dance music.	5:00 Baseball game.	5:00 Dance program.
5:15 Monitor Views News.	5:15 Monitor Views News.	5:15 Red Sox Detroit.	5:15 Skipper sketch.
5:30 The Singing Lady.	5:30 "Frank Merivell."	5:30 "Jack Armstrong."	5:30 School Com. talk.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	5:45 NBC speaker.	5:45 Bob White.	5:45 CBS vocal trio.
6:00 NBC dance music.	6:00 Evening Teller.	6:00 News Service.	6:00 "Buck Rogers."
6:15 Baseball News.	6:15 sketches: music.	6:15 Sports reports.	6:15 "Bobby Benson."
6:30 Reports: features.	6:30 Reports: music.	6:30 Merry-Go-Round.	6:30 CBS dance orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	6:45 Local dance music.	6:45 vocal program.	6:45 CBS dance orch.
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.	7:00 Hollywood stars.	7:00 CBS dance music.	7:00 Reports: news.
7:15 Roosevelt radio.	7:15 Gene and Glenn.	7:15 Just Plain Bill.	7:15 Organ: soloist.
7:30 Irene Rich: sketch.	7:30 After Dinner Revue.	7:30 Music on the Air.	7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 "Fast."	7:45 Max Baer.	7:45 Sports.	7:45 Sports.
8:00 Crime Club: serial.	8:00 BaronMunchausen:	8:00 CBS soloist: orch.	8:00 "Charles Dennee."
8:15 mystery story.	8:15 Stedden Orchestra.	8:15 Easy Aces.	8:15 Hall Hour: music.
8:30 Gene Arnold: quartet.	8:30 Studio chorus.	8:30 Everett Marshall.	8:30 Master of Mystery:
8:45 Babe Ruth Club.	8:45 Speaker: records.	8:45 Soloist: orch.	8:45 Soloist: orch.
9:00 Ray Knight and his	9:00 Hour of Smiles:	9:00 Nino Martin: Local	9:00 Local dance music.
9:15 Monitor Views News.	9:15 Monitor Views News.	9:15 Cuckoo: quartet.	9:15 Monitor Views News.
9:30 Sketch with Edmund	9:30 plays: and orchestra.	9:30 Lombardo Orch:.	9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Lowe, Mary Brian.	9:45 orchestra.	9:45 Burns and Allen.	9:45 Reports: news.
10:00 Lopes Colton Ed Bull-	10:00 Barnyard Music	10:00 Program to & Fr'n	10:00 Hugh Connor and
10:15 Monitor Views News.	10:15 Monitor Views News.	10:15 Monitor Views News.	10:15 Monitor Views News.
10:30 Off the Beaten Path:	10:30 Radio M'facturers'	10:30 Local dance music.	10:30 Albert Spalding:
10:45 quartet: soloist.	10:45 Association prgrm	10:45 Sports reports.	10:45 Soloist: orch.
11:00 Reports: organ: quartet.	11:00 Reports: organ: quartet.	11:00 Reports: organ: quartet.	11:00 Reports: organ: quartet.
11:15 Local dance music.	11:15 News: dance music.	11:15 Felix Ferdi-	11:15 News: Stevens &
11:30 To be announced.	11:30 Charlie Davis and	11:30 nando's Orchestra.	11:30 Sign off.

Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Since Goody Armitage's Inn

Food Work Has Attracted Women, Standard Gone Up

Women in Food Work Series—1

Women are employed as domestic science teachers, managers of tea rooms, cafeterias, hotels, restaurants; housewives are in state and county home demonstration work; others are food consultants or heads of college dining halls. The series of 15 articles beginning today is an effort to tell something of this important field of activity and service in which trained women are engaged and about which comparatively little, as a whole, is known to the average reader.

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the first cases in our records of women in the food business goes back to 1643, when the General Court of Massachusetts granted to Goody Armitage the right to keep an ordinary—or inn. This permission was often extended to wives or widows. Colonial travelers have left many references in their correspondence of breaking their tedious journeys by stops at different inns and taverns and occasionally women are mentioned as the proprietors.

Over a hundred years later in both Philadelphia and Boston coffee houses were opened by women where, according to an advertisement in the Boston Evening Post, gentlemen could read newspapers, English prints and magazines and enjoy at any time of day tea, coffee or chocolate.

We have little, nevertheless, to make us believe that women played any very large part in business outside the home. But we know that within the home they were a vital factor in the textile industry, the candle-making industry, the dyeing industry—and above all the food industry. Feeding and caring for the large families of those early days was the forerunner of women in the "public feeding" business.

Home Economics Movement
It was not until many years later that an impetus of intelligent and scientific leadership brought about the beginnings of our home economics movement, from which have developed all the varied phases of work for modern women. This leadership was furnished in the person of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards.

Mrs. Richards, or Ellen H. Swallow, was a New England country girl, born in 1842. She led the usual active, busy life of a country girl of that time, having a firm grounding in the fundamentals of home making and household management. After years of attending the local academies, home study and teaching, Miss Swallow at the age of 26 entered Vassar College, which had been founded only three years earlier. Here she studied for two years, graduating in the year 1870. During her college

days she seems to have been most interested in the physical sciences, being strongly influenced by Maria Mitchell, the astronomer.

After leaving Vassar she tried in many ways to continue her studies in chemistry, but no doors for advanced study were open to women. After several rebuffs from commercial chemists, she was finally, in 1871, admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student, the first woman to be admitted within its doors. Here she worked for many years, attaining an authoritative position in the field of sanitary science.

Pioneer in Many Ways

Mrs. Richards is of interest to women not only as the organizer of the American Home Economics Association but also as a pioneer thinker who saw, even though dimly at first, what the physical and chemical sciences could do when applied intelligently to certain housekeeping problems. And she is one of our early examples of a woman who could combine the duties of an arduous profession with successful home making.

As early as 1879 Mrs. Richards delivered before several hundred women of Brookline, New York, an address on "Chemistry in Relation to Household Economy," and continually and increasingly during the remaining 32 years of her activity she was laying the groundwork for the larger opportunities which women are enjoying at the present time.

Two of her interesting projects which doubtless did much to focus public attention on the field of food study were the establishment of the New England Kitchen in Boston in 1880 and the Rumford Kitchen at the Chicago world's fair three years later. The New England Kitchen was made possible by funds furnished by a wealthy and public-spirited Boston woman, the daughter of Louis Agassiz. Here most careful and scientific studies were carried on, making use of all knowledge available concerning the composition of foods, and the most modern methods of cooking. After much experimenting a long list of foods was offered for sale to the public, including such articles as vegetable beef stew, beef stew, chicken and baked Indian pudding. These foods were prepared under the most ideal conditions of sanitation and cleanliness, but in its attempt to induce the poorer class to eat nourishing and inexpensive foods, the project did not go forward. As a landmark, however, in the development of the science of foods, it was indeed a success!

The Rumford Kitchen was a part of the Massachusetts exhibit at the Chicago world's fair. Here lunches were served, the food value of which had been computed. This was designed to acquaint the public with the knowledge of foods and the application of this knowledge to the feeding of mankind. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that pamphlets were prepared for this exhibition by such notable men in the fields of natural science as Remsen of Johns Hopkins, Chittenden of Yale, and Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology, showing the great strides that had been made in raising this branch of physical science to its dignified and rightful place.

From this time on Mrs. Richards was devoting more and more of her time to this field of activity, giving her aid in the school lunch movement, in nutritional investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture and often recommending women for positions of dignity and trust in this new field.

In 1908 in Washington, D. C., the American Home Economics Association was organized with Mrs. Richards as its first president; but since 1899 the field had been made ready for this event in the annual conferences held at Lake Placid, New York, by a group of women interested in the betterment of the home and in the development of the new attitude toward food preparation. It would be difficult to estimate the wide influence which these semi-official gatherings had.

Thousands in This Work
At the present time thousands of women are employed in some phase of this important work. The movement without doubt received a decided impetus during war years but in subsequent years has steadily broadened its scope. The Young Women's Christian Association has done much in furnishing training in cafeteria methods and practice.

At the present time trained



Courtesy of Miss Margaret Mead to The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes familiar to Miss Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History. Upper Row, Left—Samoa Girl and Her Small Cousin. Center—The "Front Yard" of an Admiralty Island House. Right—Dr. Mead and Two Natives of Manus. Dr. Mead Wearing Bridal Dress Woven by the Last Queen of the Tribe. Below—New Guinea Mountain Children Playing.

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Times have changed for women since the days of Goody Armitage!

Next Wednesday—Women in Tea Room Work.

Knitted Costumes for All Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FROCKS and suits may be knit by any one of three methods. One method is on needles by hand; another is on machines directed by men; and a third is on power-looms where the human touch is hardly a factor. The needle-knit costumes, are, of course, the most elegant and the most expensive. This article concerns not them but the second category.

Some of the favorite yarns for the machine-knit types of costume are tobacco twine—a leading novelty this season; bouclé, which is a thread, usually angora, twisted and knotted in a particular manner; delustrated bouclé, the same yarn so far as twisting and knotting are concerned but with a dull instead of a silky finish; frill, ratine, and chenille and zephyr. Chenille and zephyr are of heavy weight, appropriate in summer only for northern climates. Usually they are tightly woven into a compact fabric and the zephyrs are frequently produced in Jacquard pattern. Frill and ratine are yarns, each with its special twist, the result of the use of which is an individualized texture.

The favorite model is a two-piece dress—skirt and blouse. Skirts are always without seams, so that they can be worn alternately to the front and to the back to avoid acquiring a bulge. An elastic waistband is in favor. The blouse often shows a tailored neckline with a narrow, up-standing band and a jabot of the same knit fabric. Sleeves are a short cap. Decided interest attaches to

Correction

In the directions for cooking rice, published May 25, was an error so blatant that the editor hopes no one has been misled by it. Instead of one-fourth tablespoon salt the recipe should have read one-fourth teaspoon salt. We are sorry for this mistake, and for those who are clipping the recipes we reprint the entire article in corrected form:

Rice, Real Southern Style
I have been asked so many times how to cook rice and have helped so many people to cook it properly that I thought it would be of interest to Monitor readers:

Wash rice thoroughly, rubbing between the fingers until the water poured over it is clear.

To
1 cup rice add
1½ cups water
¼ teaspoon salt. Place in the top of a double boiler, directly over the flame, and cook briskly without stirring until all water is cooked out. Then place over hot water and steam 40 minutes. The rice will then be perfectly dry, and each grain separate. When serving, use a fork.

Washing well and not stirring are the two most important points in cooking rice this way.

(Mrs. E. B. T., Texas.)

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Courtesy of Miss Margaret Mead to The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes familiar to Miss Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History. Upper Row, Left—Samoa Girl and Her Small Cousin. Center—The "Front Yard" of an Admiralty Island House. Right—Dr. Mead and Two Natives of Manus. Dr. Mead Wearing Bridal Dress Woven by the Last Queen of the Tribe. Below—New Guinea Mountain Children Playing.

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Next Wednesday—Women in Tea Room Work.

'Ask Miss Crowdy'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF YOU want advice about a trip to Paris, or a good club, or a good shop, or a good play—if, indeed, you want advice about anything at all, from the way to organize a fishing expedition in Scotland to the way to purchase a new hat in Bond Street, "Just ask Miss Crowdy."

Miss Isabel Crowdy holds a unique post, because, when, three months

ago, the Orient Line to Australia bought an imposing desk and settled Miss Crowdy behind it in their offices, with instructions to "be kind" to everybody, they had done a thing no other shipping firm in England had done before. No other firm had ever provided for the welfare of its passengers after the moment when, having seen them safely down the gangway at Tilbury, they might reasonably have washed their hands of them. Yet, after all, strangers may feel very lost in London when they first arrive, but now they can get all kinds of information at this desk.

A Unique Position

Miss Crowdy was picked to be the first officer of her kind because she seemed to possess the sort of attributes necessary for a job of this kind. They are chiefly concerned with the ability to understand and sympathize with people of all sorts. "And," she adds emphatically, "concerned too with the ability to give correct information—never to make a mistake."

On to the Tea Dance

The one-piece frock finds its most elaborate development in a type of costume only newly favored in knits, a costume to be worn in the afternoon at country clubs and at tea dances. The frivolous touch is usually supplied by Beauvais embroidery in colors, done by hand on the yoke and shoulder portions, or by lace knitting stitches, also in color, on the same portion of the frock. Sometimes there is a ruffled cape, not detachable. These frocks may have as an accessory a Tuxedo jacket and it will probably be in a solid tone, either white or pastel, but sometimes a dual effect is achieved by a contrasted blouse portion which, though it is sewn to the skirt, has the effect of a separate bodice.

Other materials are not combined with knitted goods. Contrasts are achieved by stitches and colors, occasional embroidery, and the self-trimming of the shoulders.

Discretion in Their Use

White prevails as the basic color for knit costumes this season, but pink, maize and light blues, specially greenish ones, are much liked also. And occasionally such sturdy colors as brown, green, wine, purple appear, more especially in the chenilles and zephyrs.

Although knit costumes are carried in large sizes as well as small, they are preeminently adapted to the boyishly-formed figure. A tall woman with a large, bony frame, broad shoulders and slim hips can wear them becomingly, but they are badly adapted to full curves. Claims are sometimes made that the machine-knits keep their shapes better than the needle-knits, but there is a difference of opinion as all knit costumes have a tendency to stretch. On the right figure, however, they have a very particular chic and are almost without a rival in their own field.

They should never be hung, but always folded flat; never washed but always expertly dry-cleaned.

Glints After Dark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Knife-pleated hem trimmings are seen on evening frocks. Indeed, the hem line is generally important and often bursts into tucks and ruffles. Sometimes there is a second identical ruffle at the knees, where the bell-shaped skirt is very much scarier. Back panels, pleated and bordered with cascading ruffles, give many an evening dress a delightful glamor. The bust line frequently is molded by cut or ornament, producing an empire effect. The trimming of the décolletage—which is usually square—corresponds to that on the skirt and sometimes the armholes express the same theme.

Sandals and belts often are en suite, and when worn with black or white, are fond of purple or emerald. The finger-ring evening wrap is best liked this summer. Taffeta, bengaline and chiffon are favorite materials. Bengaline is approved for manderin coats.



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Miss Isabel Crowdy

a woman better fitted to her work, as she has traveled all over the world and knows the conditions and necessities of almost every country.

When she talks, memories spring up of old days in the war—of how she took the first detachment of V. A. D. nurses over to France in October, 1914, and worked there with her sister, now Dame Rachael Crowdy. And how, during those long difficult days when every civil doctor save one had been called away from Boulogne to serve with the army, she labored day and night at the Rest Station, tending not only the soldiers who came to her, but the civilians of the town as well.

After the war she became general secretary to the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, working under Miss Gladys Pott. She laughs about this experience because, among other things, it involved a journey half across Canada—"fifty women and girls, you know, and all of them totally inexperienced"—in a colonists' car where no bedding was provided and cooking had to be accomplished on a small stove after the manner of a picnic.

Next came adventure in Switzerland. Five summers spent in the company of tourists who wanted every kind of advice and assistance and extracted a working day of 12 hours at the very least. Then back to London for a brief spell of work with the Charity Organization Society, and then, quite unexpectedly, a trip to Australia as the secretary of Lady Game, wife of Vice Admiral Sir Philip Game, the Governor of New South Wales.

Miss Crowdy certainly knows something about people, and something about countries. So it is, that when Australian tourists drive up from the docks on the first stage of their holiday in England, they can now "Ask Miss Crowdy" and learn many things.

Polynesia Sends Us Messages

Margaret Mead, Ethnologist, Does Some Interpreting

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

KNOWLEDGE sometimes may best be approached by paths which to the casual observer seem indirect. Miss Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, wanted, after she had taken her Master's degree at Barnard College, to find out how the various educational methods in the United States affect children and modify the civilizations into which they grow up. So she went to New Guinea and to Samoa to study child training among the natives and the influence on established cultures of new ideas introduced through the up-coming generation. It was less a curiosity about primitive races which led her into these researches than it was an interest in American advancement, she said.

"You see," she explained, "in 25 years primitive civilizations will almost have dissolved. Isolation is a thing of the past. By a dozen avenues the industrial world is invading remote islands, jungles and deserts. So that I feel it is worth while to find out now among people whose lives are still so simple that one can follow cause to effect pretty definitely, how much and in what way the training given to children enables them to alter the environment into which they grow up."

"And what are some of your conclusions?" I inquired.

Let Us Not Neglect Adults

"In New Guinea," she answered, "I was particularly interested in observing the way in which the children, as soon as they entered adult life, shed the ideas and ways of action which their pre-adolescent period had inculcated. In view of these facts, confirmed as they are by experience in many parts of the world where social revolutions are in progress, I believe that no matter how boys and girls are trained, they conform at last to the culture which is waiting for them. For this reason I am convinced that we are in danger of placing too implicit a reliance on the results of what we do to influence youth, and pay, on the contrary, too little attention to definite work with adults along the same lines. For only by influencing adults to adopt the same ideas we teach youngsters can we prepare a culture for the children to enter. Where, finding in operation the values in which they have been taught to believe, they will have the power to progress consistently. No oncoming mass of adolescents, I am sure, is capable of resisting its own tribal or national customs and of transforming them perceptibly to the alien thought on which it has itself been nurtured."

"And yet," I suggested, "society certainly is modified by our succeeding generations. Otherwise, there would not be any change."

"Oh, yes, there would," affirmed Miss Mead. "The change would come through the mature preparation if that were trained to prepare a new culture for the young people. For instance, Russia discovered that its experiment had first to be stabilized among adults before it could be taught, with any chance of its survival, to children. I believe that adjustments would take place more rapidly if 10 per cent of the adult population were converted to the

new social ideas and very little training along those lines were given to the children, than if 90 per cent of the children were imbued with the novel theories but allowed to grow up into an adult society into which those ideas had not penetrated. Of course, the desirable method is to educate all the generations toward the same ideas."

Show Need of Direction

"To what other opinions have your examinations of primitive cultures brought you?"

"They have led me toward a decided respect for directed education, because I have observed that neglected children do not in most cases exhibit the internal drive toward creative expression upon which some theories of education are predicated. For instance, the Manus of New Guinea allow their children complete freedom, almost uninfluenced by adult oversight, from the time they can manage their bodies on land and in the water, until they are in their teens. These children, although they are physically very competent and have retentive memories as well as a well-developed sense of property, play no imaginative and no imitative games, tell no stories, form no collections, are totally uninterested in tribal legends and in religious ideas, and make no efforts to create crafts, although abundant materials are at hand. Not until they are absorbed into the adult culture and are taught these things do they show any inclination toward them. When brought into contact with social material, however, they learn about it and carry on the traditions of their people."

"Did Samoa contribute so many ideas to the American parent and teacher?"

Community-Owned Children
"One very curious condition is met with in Samoa. Children, instead of belonging specifically to their parents, are accepted as charges by all the families in the settlement. They live first in one family group and then in another, according to which one seems to offer what they desire at the moment, and are always given, as a matter of course, shelter and food. At play they are, in little childhood, taken care of not by adults but by girls only slightly older than themselves. The result of these methods is that there are none of the stresses which sometimes among us grow out of unwelcome authority and the attempt of parents to force decisions on their children. In Samoa the younger generation has no conflict with its elders and there is no age of rebellion. Nevertheless, the young people eventually and without compulsion, accept their parents' way of life. I think this offers a suggestion to American mothers and fathers who seek, believing it to be for the good of their children, to make them conform to the adult pattern of life, when a greater tolerance might avert regrettable issues and lead on to a more sympathetic future."

"On the other hand, the almost complete obliteration in Samoa of personal relations owing to the absence of family life and the ties between parents and children brings about an existence warped emotionally because affections are almost absent from it. This certainly sounds

a warning to American fathers and mothers who are inclined to delegate their responsibilities to nurses, governesses and instructors."

Miss Mead lived among the people whom she studied, in houses like theirs and on such foods as they found satisfactory. Before thus establishing herself, however, she devoted about three months to the mastery of the language. Someone who through the missions or traders had a knowledge of "pidgin" English was usually available. Correcting my nonchalant assumption that primitive vocabularies must be small, she stated that 2000 words might suffice to "get on," but that 3000 or 4000 words were necessary to adequate communication if your purpose was an understanding of traditions and customs.

"There is no grammar, I suppose?" said I.

"None that is formulated for foreigners. But there is a grammar and you have to construct it for yourself out of the conversations you hear."

"Did the people welcome you or resent your presence?"

"Isn't an excitement, a diversion, always welcome?" laughed Miss Mead. "Primitive people, like more complicated individuals are pleased if you praise the baby and enjoy the food and make yourself friendly and entertaining."

Miss Mead introduced games and occupations among the children and joined in the merry makings of the adults. She found that an excellent way to gain information was to ask a question which started an argument. Because her mind is synthetic she is able skillfully to pull about the conflicting elements in a situation till they form a coherent pattern.

She is in private life Mrs. Reo Fortune, and happily often accompanied her husband, also an ethnologist, on expeditions.

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Equilibre, sheerness, crystal clearness, yet sturdy and long-wearing.

Ad for Strutwear at better stores.

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The Home Forum

"Two Things Stand Like Stone"

TONY WILSON left home to catch his usual train to town. At the corner, a street musician was playing Gounod's "Ave Maria"; and, regardless of the rain and bitter cold of the morning, Tony stopped to listen. He found himself wondering why he had done so. What association of thoughts had arrested him?

The cold, the wind, the threat of rain, and the music! Yes, that was it—the music! The frightened murmurs of its opening, the beseeching appeal, the triumphant confidence, were as plain as if the song were being sung out in the wintry street. "Play it again, please," said Tony, conscious now only of the memories the music recalled of an amazing adventure that had happened to him long years ago.

Two mates had left Johannesburg on a perfect morning in spring. They each had a bicycle, a change of clothes, a quantity of blankets, dried venison, and the meal and three pounds in cash between them. Without a care or thought of failure, they faced the journey to Durban. Then at Heidelberg, a few hours later, teeming rain literally washed out their schedule. Next day came miles of weary plodding over black soil country, with irritatingly frequent halts to scrape the mud off the bicycles. It was two or three hours after dark when the comrades came to a small empty farmhouse close to the road. After a fruitless search for an outbuilding, they shamelessly forced an entrance. Finding a stove with a heap of corn cobs beside it, they put a billy full of meal and blitons on the stove; they were about to enjoy their food, when the gluck-gluck of a trek wagon was heard, followed by angry exclamations in Dutch, and then a peremptory shout of "Open!" Tony obeyed and saw a tiny Kaffir lad, who struggled to keep an ordinary service rifle pointed at the house-breakers. A woman with a baby, and a man followed.

The party was invited in, and all seemed to charge into the room together. The parley that followed was uncomfortable enough. Though the comrades offered restitution and the woman earnestly interceded for them, the Kaffir refused to let them enter the room. The night out on the road again, the lads were weary enough to sit down by the wayside and sleep soundly through the downpour.

Next morning they went quietly back to the little cattle they had outraged, and slipped a peace offering under the closed door.

One evening, after days of discouragement, money spent, no prospect of work, hope worn to the last

thread, as they approached a large farm, another of that summer's heavy rainstorms broke. The master was out and the wanderers requested shelter from the mistress of the establishment, offering labor in exchange for hospitality.

There followed the strangest evening in Tony's experience. They were given into the care of a magnificently clothed Indian servant. The homeless, moneyless, almost hopeless travelers were led into a handsomely furnished room where a table was laid for two. A fire burned hospitably in the grate and everywhere was the golden bloom and scent of mimosa. While they dined, they were waited on as if they had been honored guests. After dinner the magnificent One appeared with a gramophone record, and the guests listened to the lovely strains of Gounod's "Ave Maria."

The storm outside, the bountiful hospitality, the scent of the golden wattle (as they would have called it in the old country), the music, were too much for them. When the lady of the house came into the room, she found two boys staring into the fire, their eyes full of tears. "I hope you enjoyed your dinner," she began. "Oh—I keep this room ready. You see, my own boy is wandering somewhere, like you. Tony could not speak, no more could his companion.

"What are you going to do now?" the lady asked kindly. They told her—Durban, England, Chile, where electricians were needed. "So you know something about electricity," she said. Confidently they assured her that they "knew all about it." The lady smiled: "My husband wants something done in that way," she said. "Would you care to do it? Then you could go down comfortably to Durban, couldn't you?"

In bed that night, Tony asked his companion: "What about your theories now?" and to his surprise his friend quoted:

"... two things stand like stone, comfort in another's troubles, courage in your own."

The artist tucked away his fiddle and smiled as his audience tried to thank him. Slipping a coin into the man's hand, Tony said: "Go over there, to number 45, and tell them I have invited you to breakfast. They will understand. We do it now and again."

Tony hurried on and caught his train. As the swish of the rain ratted in the windown, it seemed to him to chant softly: "Comfort—another's courage—your own."

ST. JOHN WOODS.

No Two Deserts Are Alike

Places no less than people have their definite personalities, ingratiating or otherwise, and no two mountain ranges, no two deserts are alike. The aspect of the Rocky Mountains as they leap up out of the rolling, flower-gemmed prairie, is totally different from the aspect of the Cascades as they spring from the timber that borders the sagebrush. Neither in Washington above, nor in California to the south, even, is the effect the same as in Oregon. Each has its own character, and its own special admirers. The long blue wave line of the Rockies, presenting an unbroken though peaked and castellated crest, which seems ever about to break and spill on that endless rolling carpet of wild flowers, is a noble sight. The upheaval is sudden, without warning of foothills, and in the space of half a dozen miles you penetrate from pasture to precipice, from pastures golden with galliardias, and lilac with bergamot, to precipices that hold the colors of the wild flowers in their exposed strata of earth crust. The colors of the Painted Desert, of the Grand Cañon to the south, are all to be found in the prairie grass and the cliff walls of Montana, subdued no doubt, and precipitated upon you in less palpitating masses, but there just the same.

But the Cascade Range, seen from the sagebrush of eastern Oregon, is something totally different. It has a beauty and a haunting mystery all its own, that have remained unsung no doubt because so few travelers have had the chance to feel them—From "Skyline Camps," by William Fairchild Eaton. (Boston: Wilde.)

City Cloud

It glides
Between the shafts
Of rigid skyscrapers
Catching its feather skirts to its sides
Closely.

JESSIE CARTER.

Moments Musical

IV—Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

WITH the name of Mozart one associates an age of powdered wigs, knee breeches, silks and satins, and the picturesque setting of the little Austrian town of Salzburg, with its castle or schloss perched on a steep pointed hill, in perfect picturesque fashion. But Mozart's life is not one so much of elegance as of industry. He was what is called in German a "Wunderkind" ("wonder child"), and at the age of six was already astounding large audiences with his skill as a performer. When only 14 years of age he conducted an opera of his own composition at La Scala Opera House in Milan. He stood on a chair to wield his baton. In a very brief career he composed 522 works, and perhaps others which are not known.

Take the *A major sonata* for piano. I doubt if there is a lovelier theme in all piano literature, and the variations are just another sign of Mozart's genius. Philipp, the great French pedagogue, told me to play them throughout without pedal. I find it beautiful in this way if one

In the early eighties my father and mother went to England and settled in the ancient borough of Chippenham, in Wiltshire. "Chippenham," as it is locally known, is a clustered, piled-up old town, gray with age, through which wanders a River Avon, not Shakespeare's but the southernmost of those three streams of like name which England perpetually owns. This Avon might appear even less to us now, no wider than some of our lavish American brooks, but in our childhood it was the river of rivers.

Every other week, on a Saturday, we were conveyed to the "historic old town of Bath, twelve miles away, for dancing lessons. This expedition necessitated the use of the horses, the coachman, and wagonette, and the time of my mother or some one as her equivalent for the entire day; but all winter long, and as regularly as we did everything else, we unfinchingly went.

In Bath, with its crescent-shaped streets, Mme. Arnold's establishment for dancing was to be found on one of the roundest crescents, in a house distinguished from others in the long gray curve by a black awning over the door. That awning in itself seemed to announce the dignity and solemnity of the establishment. Mme. Arnold, a tall, slim, awesome person with marvelously piled-up brown hair, and dressed always in long-

trained black satin gowns with lace fichus, we seldom saw; she appeared only at the more formal end of the afternoon when we were marshaled in the salon upstairs, with its glittering chandeliers, for concerted and decorative dancing. On the floor below there were several young-women assistants (in short black-silk frocks) who put us through the prelude to this stately performance, the preliminary drill, and where the patiently studied parts of an entire effect to appear later upstairs were taught obscurely, but thoroughly.

At the end of this room a door opened into what always seemed to us a small chamber of horrors, where little boys and girls who were

stiffly made, and whose toes would not turn out at the proper dancing-school angle, were inserted in a sort of wooden stocks, fitting tightly about the ankle, and were there forced to pump up and down, and down, bending their little knees, while by some mechanism their feet were slowly twisted outward into correct position.

After several hours of these preliminaries, we all, with our hearts in our mouths, were marched up stairs to make our bows before Mme. Arnold, who responded with the deepest and most approved of curtsies.—ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE, in "Lamb in March and Other Essays." (New York: Century.)

How we love to give to one who appreciates gifts and expresses gratitude! Our joy comes in sharing the joy of the recipient. But how quickly our impulse to give is stifled when we lack of appreciation places little or no value on our giving, and expresses no gratitude for it. Unlike this unstable human sense, true giving expresses a love and generosity that sees beyond the human into the divine—a love that is truly Godlike.

In admonishing his disciples and all mankind to love as the Father loves, Jesus said, "For he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." This is literally true; for God, the Father of all, gives good constantly and impartially to His children. This is true, because man is the forever reflection of God and His infinite goodness. This constant bestowal of good by man's heavenly Father is not, however, generally comprehended by mortals; for the false sense that believes life to be material and limited fails to see or appreciate spiritual good, and thus it appears to be withheld.

Christian Science is enabling mankind better to understand God, man, the universe, and the nature of spiritual good, and thus receive the blessings God bestows on His children, and lose by degrees the false sense of material limitations. Christian Science teaches that God gives life in abundance, and with it joy, health, peace, harmony, which it accords with James' assertion: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

When confronted by a seeming lack of good, expressed in sickness, sorrow, sin, or limited supply, we turn to God, as we are taught in

Appreciation and Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

APPRECIATION and gratitude are so closely correlated that it might be said that one does not exist without the other. Gratitude could not be the state of one's thought without an appreciation of something for which to be grateful; and a right appreciation of something good invariably produces a sense of gratitude. A dictionary defines appreciation, in part, as "valuation or recognition of worth," and gratitude as "the state of being thankful; appreciation of favors received; response to kindness."

How we love to give to one who appreciates gifts and expresses gratitude! Our joy comes in sharing the joy of the recipient. But how quickly our impulse to give is stifled when we lack of appreciation places little or no value on our giving, and expresses no gratitude for it. Unlike this unstable human sense, true giving expresses a love and generosity that sees beyond the human into the divine—a love that is truly Godlike.

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Christian Science to do, and through spiritual understanding know that spiritual good is ever present. There are spiritual ideas present to replace every false belief of limitation of good. More than an intellectual grasp of the letter of Christian Science is requisite, for a spiritual conviction of the verity, potency, invariableness of spiritual ideas, is essential to establish them clearly enough in human consciousness that their essence and nature may be manifested in what we call a demonstration of supply.

In her effort to apply the Science of Christianity to her human needs the writer early learned that, whatever the trouble might be, whenever she took her thought away from the error and fixed it on the spiritual truth that was being unfolded through the experience, she then could consider the experience a blessing rather than a trying ordeal to be deplored. The reaching of this stage of grasping the spiritual idea and holding thought to it, resulted in understanding its deeper spiritual significance; and thus right appreciation and gratitude helped to precipitate the demonstration of good.

Malachi, rising to a pinnacle of spiritual appreciation of God's willingness to give, and of His infinite supply, which blesses mankind when men get near enough to God to receive His bounty, said, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 595) Mary Baker Eddy has defined "tithing," in part, as "gratitude." She has also said (*ibid.*, pp. 3, 4): "While the earth is far from divine Truth and Love, we cannot conceal the ingratitude of barren lives." Conversely, she has revealed to us, even as Malachi said, that through gratitude to God for things spiritual we may open the very windows of heaven and receive unlimited blessings!

But our gratitude should extend not only to God, the Giver of all good, but to all those who have made it possible for us to know God—to prophets and patriarchs; to Christ Jesus, who completely rent the veil that hid God from mankind; to his apostles, who taught and practiced his teaching of the truth; and to Mrs. Eddy, whose clear, spiritual discernment of all that these had revealed, and whose closeness to divine Mind enabled her to receive and give humanity the demonstrable revelation of God and man as forever inseparable.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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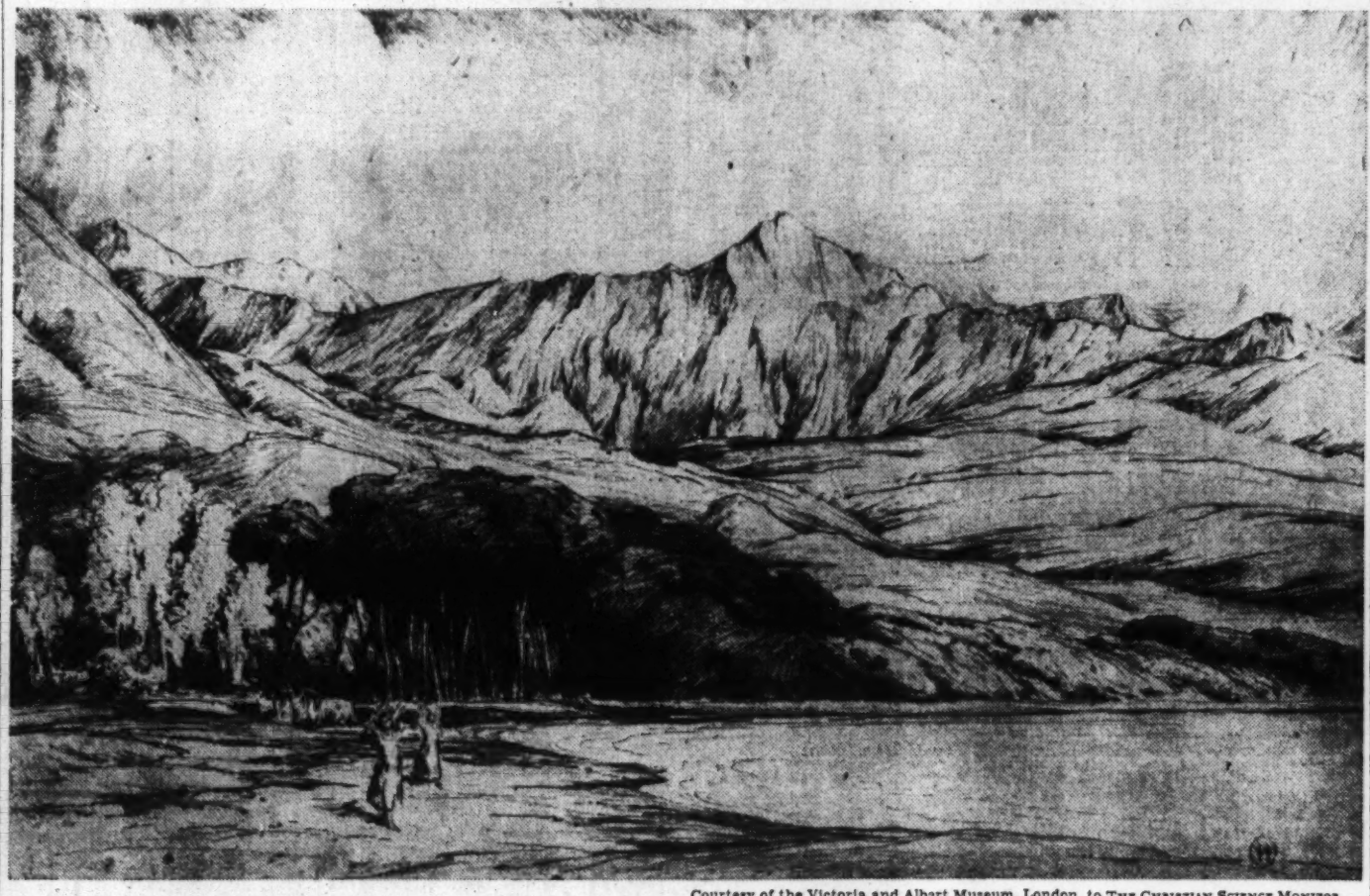
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Madame Arnold's Establishment for Dancing



Carrara Mountains: From a Drypoint by Walter James

CONVERSATION overheard between young artists:

"There is a special exhibition of the work of Whistler and Walter James, now being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The work of the latter was, to me, particularly interesting, because I had never seen any of his work."

"Who is Walter James? I've never heard of him."

"Haven't you? He was the later Lord Northbourne—an amateur."

"Isn't that as it should be, with an aristocratic amateur? Does he not practice from the joy of his hobby?"

"But he was a member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, chairman of the Council of Imperial Arts League, chairman of the Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarship, and a prominent collector. What makes the difference. His work is first-rate—perhaps it was little advertised because it was never commercialized. But he held four one-man shows in London in his time!"

Yes, it is strange that today the name of Walter James is little known. But these were young painters who spoke. The name is not strange to the older artists. Moreover, they are aware of the greatness of his art.

The exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum must create a profound impression upon all those who are unacquainted with James' work. The collection consists of etchings, drypoints, water colors and oils; and the subjects are various. It is difficult to say in which medium the artist has accomplished his finest work. At all events, it is landscape etching that predominates; and here it is possible to see the most beautiful renderings of distance, space, light and atmospheric effects. It is noticeable, too, that he chooses to depict skies in his etchings, a habit that is shunned by many etchers lest the graphic quality be submerged in tonal rendering. Tone is certainly a factor in his etchings; the lines, however, are never smudged and chaotic, but distinct and orderly. In his drypoints, of which the Carrara Mountains is a good specimen, the velvety quality of the blacks, which is the virtue of the scratched line (where the burr of the copper is exposed), is exploited judiciously. Here the full depth of tone, afforded by the shadowy woodland in the middle

distance, is used to give effect to the glistering slopes of the mountains where statuary marble has been quarried for two thousand years. All the poetic splendor of this scene with the magnificent sparsity of the peaks and the solitude of the Mediterranean shore (where two women, carrying bundles of fagots, are skillfully introduced to suggest scale and sense of movement) is faithfully expressed. Tenderness and the quiet refinement characterize the pictures of Walter James.

Oratory in Webster's Time

The teaching in oratory was defective in all American colleges and the popular taste was as bad if not worse. The development of our love of spread eagle eloquence in that century until it reached a degree of extravagance, bombast and turgidity never known before in the world, is a curious history. In colonial times we find little or none of it. It is sometimes supposed to have been started by a similar bombastic oratory among the leaders of the French Revolution or it may have begun in our own Revolution, and to imitate Patrick Henry's enthusiastic defiance, the imaginative flights of Burke, or the vigor and beauty of Lord Chatham. These orators all spoke so strongly for the cause of American rights that our people worshipped them, and every generation of schoolboys recited passages from their speeches. But all mere imitations of great orators end in turgidity. They cannot be imitated. If they could they would not stand alone; there would be hundreds like them.

It is remarkable that although Webster's youth came within the full influence of this degenerating fullness of language, he was a hard struggle, he had frequent lapses of progress was slow; and it was years before he trained himself to the style of his best speeches. But he was always progressing; and the last great speech of his life was the farthest removed from the old turgidity. The difference between him and others was that they remained stolidly in the old influence all their lives, while he was always moving away from it.

He worked as hard to perfect himself in language. Demonstrations, who used to put pebbles in his mouth and try to correct his stuttering by speaking above the roar of the sea, "My style," Webster said, "was not formed without great care and earnest study of the best authors. I labored hard upon it, for I early felt the importance of expression to thought. I have rewritten sentence after sentence, and pondered long upon each alteration. For depend upon it, it is with our thoughts as with our persons—their intrinsic value is mostly undervalued, unless outwardly expressed in an attractive garb."

He was an untiring student of the Old Testament, never weary of its poetry, and it, like Milton, undoubtedly increased the vivid terseness to which his style sometimes attained. Longinus, he says, "tells us that the most sublime passage to be found in any language is, in the Bible: 'Let there be light, and there was light.' The command and the record one exertion of thought. So should we all aim to express things in words." The most careful reading of his speeches shows this constant effort to express everything concretely.—SUNNY GEORGE FISHER, in "The True Daniel Webster." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Uppskattande och tacksamhet

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna ånds förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

UPPSKATTANDE och tacksamhet är äro så nära förbundna med varandra, att det kan sägas, att ingensdera existerar utan den andra. Tacksamhet kan ej finnas i vår tanke, utan att där finnes ett uppskattande av något att vara tacksam för; och en rätt uppskattning av något gott framkallar alltid en känsla av tacksamhet. En ordbok definierar uppskattande bland annat såsom "värdering eller erkännande av värde," och tacksamhet såsom "att ingensdera existerar utan den andra."

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Hur älska vi icke att giva till den som uppskattar gåvor och uttrycker tacksamhet! Vår glädje kommer genom att vi dela den mottagandes glädje. Men hur hastigt hämmas icke vår impuls att giva, när genom brist på uppskattning föga eller intet värde tillmätas vår gåva och ingen tacksamhet kommer till uttryck! I ölkhet med denna obständiga mänskliga känsla uttrycker det sanna givandet en kärlek och frikostighet, som ser bortom det mänskliga, in i det gudomliga—en kärlek, som är sant Gud-lik.

När Jesus uppmanade sina lärjungar och alla människor att älska, sade han: "Han läter ju sin sol gå upp över både onda och goda, och låter det regna över både rättfärdiga och orättfärdiga." Detta är bokstavligen sant, ty Gud, allas Fader, giver ständigt och opartiskt det goda till Sina barn. Detta är sant, emedan människan är den eviga återspeglingsen av Gud och Hans öändliga godhet. Detta ständiga tilldelande av det goda från människans himmelske Fader upptäcks emellertid icke i allmänhet av de dödliga, ty den felaktiga uppfattningen, som tror, att livet är materiellt och begränsat, förklarar att se eller uppskatta det andliga goda, och detta förefaller därför att vara människans undanhällit.

Kristen Vetenskap giver människans förmåga att bättre förstå Gud, människan, universum och naturen av det andliga goda och sålunda tåga emot de välsignelser Gud förklarar Sina barn och att småningom bliva av med den felaktiga uppfattningen av materiella begränsningar. Kristen Vetenskap lär, att Gud giver liv i överflöd och därmed glädje, hälsa, frid och harmoni, vilket överensstämmer med Jakobs försäkran: "Idel goda gåvor och idel fullkomliga skänker komma ned ovanifrån, från himmalens Fader, hos vilken ingen förändring äger rum, och ingen växling av ljus och mörker."

När vi stå inför vad som tyckes vara brist på det goda, uttryckt i sjukdom, sorg, synd eller begränsade tillgångar, vända vi oss till Gud, såsom vi i Kristen Vetenskap ha fått lära oss att göra, och genom andlig förståelse veta, att det andliga goda ständigt är närvarande. Andliga idéer äro närvarande för att ersätta varje felaktig föreställning om begränsning av det goda. Men är ett intellektuellt grepp om Kristen Vetenskaps bokstav erfordras, ty en andlig övertygelse om de andliga idéernas sanning, kraft och oförändlighet är nödvändig för att nog klart befästa dem i det mänskliga medvetandet, så att deras väsen och natur kunns manifestera i vad vi

kalla en demonstration av tillgång. I sin strävan att tillämpa Kristendomens Vetenskap på sina mänskliga behov lärde sig den som skriver detta tidigt, att—vad bekvämligt än var—närhelst hon vände tanken bort från villfarelsen och fäste den vid den andliga sanning, som uppenbarades genom vad hon erfor, kunde hon betrakta denna erfarenhet såsom en välsignelse snarare än som en svår prövning att beklaga sig över. Uppnåelsen av den punkt, då hon fattade den andliga idén och höll tanken fäst vid den, resulterade i att hon förstod dess djupare andliga betydelse, och sålunda bidrog den rätta uppskattningen och tacksamheten till att påskynda demonstrationen av det goda.

Malaki höjde sig till tinnarna av andlig uppskattning av Guds villighet att giva och av Hans öändliga tillgångar, som välsigna människosläktet, när människorna komms Gud nog nära för att taga emot Hans riksdöda gåva, och han sade: "Fören full tändelse till föräldhuset, så att i mitt hus finnes mätt och pröven så, hurudan jag sedan bliver, säger Herren Sebat. Förvisso skall jag då öppna himmelens fönster över eder och utgjuta över eder riklig välsignelse." I Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften), sid. 595, har Mary Baker Eddy definierat "tändelse" bland annat såsom "tacksamhet". Hon har även sagt (ib. sid. 3, 4): "Medan hjärtat är fjärran från gudomlig Sanning och Kärlek, kunna vi icke döda den otacksamhet, som röjer sig i ett ofruktbart liv." Som motsatsförhållande har hon uppenbarat för oss, att vi, alldeles såsom Malaki sade, genom tacksamhet mot Gud för andliga ting kunna öppna själva himmelens fönster och tacksamhet o begränsade välsignelser.

Men vår tacksamhet bör utsträcka sig icke endast till Gud. Givaren av allt gott, utan även till alla dem som gjort det möjligt för oss att lära känna Gud; till profeter och patriarker; till Kristus Jesus, som helt rökert bort det täckelse, som dolde Gud för människorna; till hans apostlar, som lärde och praktiserade hans lära om sanningen; och till Mrs. Eddy, vilkens klara, andliga ursäkande av allt som dessa uppenbarade, och vilkens närhet till det gudomliga Sinnet satte henne i stånd att mottaga och giva till människligheten den bevisbara uppenbarelsen av Gud och människans såsom för evigt oskiljbara.

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Vignette

Little white kitten with jade eyes, who you to sit—
Like an ivory statuette from Japan—
Beneath shell-rose peony blooms,
To make a lovely picture?

Or did you,
In your astute cat-wisdom,
Think of it all yourself?

DOLORES CARRER.

Commerce and Finance

Rise of 27 P. C. In Crop Prices In About Month

Drought Greatest Factor—Rain Arrives Too Late—Farmers Receive Aid

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—The great American drought, stimulating trade in grain futures at the national markets, has been the leading contributing factor in a crop-price rise of better than 27 per cent in little more than a month.

Despite heavier buying and selling of future contracts in anticipation of the agricultural status at the end of the 1934 growing season, there has been no general revival of public participation in the market, traders assert.

Public Speculation Absent

On the contrary, a striking absence of broad buying power to sustain sudden price rises on bullish news, indicating a dearth of public speculation, has characterized trading, authorities said.

The price of wheat has increased 19 cents, corn 7 cents, oats 15 cents and rye 9 cents in approximate figures since April 30.

June showers, reaching almost cloudburst intensity in some sections, produced a change in the drought landscape but pastures remained tinted with brown, and the precipitation came too late for material benefit to small grains generally though some salvage to other crops and gardens is now confidently predicted if normal moisture comes during the remainder of the growing season. The financial loss to farmers, however, will probably set a record.

Rivers and creeks have filled their beds—partly at least—and good corn weather—warm but not sizzling—now shows larger sections of the grain belt.

May Eliminate Wheat Surplus

Another possible brightening result from 1934's spring drought was foreseen by La Salle Street grain men—the possible elimination of the major portion of the United States wheat surplus. La Salle Street grain statisticians, computing prospects for the big commission houses, estimated the American wheat crop this year will be from 500,000,000 to 512,000,000 bushels. They adopt the Government's figures on winter wheat, released Saturday, indicating a prospective crop of 400,000,000 bushels, along with their own estimates for spring wheat.

Usually, the country consumes—in flour and seed—about 625,000,000 bushels a year. On present indications with 1934 falling far below these domestic needs in yield, the country will go into the surplus, the "carryover," for at least 100,000,000 bushels.

The estimated carryover for July 1, including wheat in terminal markets, in the farmers' bins and in mill elevators, has been figured at about 250,000,000 bushels, although statisticians said the estimates are bound to be somewhat loose.

To dip into this old wheat for 100,000,000 would leave a surplus still of about 150,000,000.

Trustees Appointed For Munson Line

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Cox today appointed Edward P. Farley and Morton L. Feany trustees for the Munson Steamship Line.

The line, taking advantage of the new federal bankruptcy act, last Monday petitioned for time in which to effect a reorganization for the protection of creditors and stockholders.

The appointments will be effective until June 28, when there will be a hearing to determine whether the trusteeships shall be continued. The line's indebtedness totals \$18,561,870.

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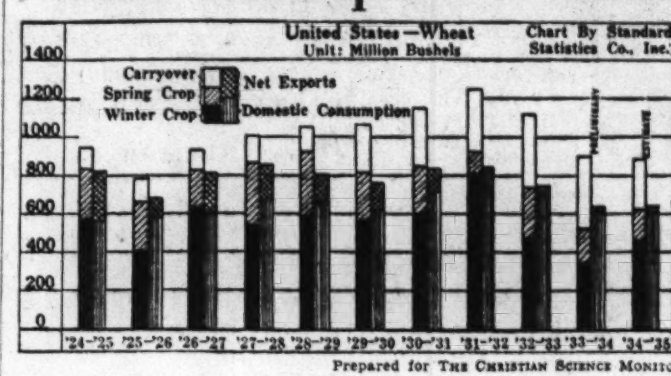
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Second Old Savings Bank in Boston
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Output, Carryover, Exports And Consumption of Wheat



Although Little More Than Enough for Domestic Use Can Be Raised There Is Still a Large Carryover for Foreign Disposal

The production, carry-over, consumption, and exports of wheat are traced above for the last 10 years with estimates of these factors for the next crop year.

The Government's response to the apparent failure of the recent London wheat conference has been to threaten the abandonment of the wheat control plans and encourage reentry of American grain in world markets.

Although the United States likely will raise little more than sufficient for domestic wheat requirements during the current year, there is still the large carry-over that can be disposed of in foreign centers.

Dominion Makes Big Gains Under The Ottawa Pact Lumber Industry Gives NRA Credit For Trade Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 13—In a review of Canadian and world economic conditions Major L. L. Anthes, retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association at the sixty-third annual meeting of that organization here, stated that the increase in Empire trade resulting from the Ottawa pacts has been attained during a period of world disturbance, fluctuating economic conditions, and monetary and economic difficulties.

"The affairs of Canada have made steady and substantial progress since a year ago," he said. "The mines are prospering even more than last year; the production of forest products and their exports have increased; the fisheries have been more active; the prices of many agricultural products have risen; the factories are making more goods; more people are employed; the transportation companies are carrying more freight; the merchants have larger sales; the financial institutions report better monetary conditions; and the mental outlook of the majority of people has definitely changed for the better, and the whole tone of business and industry is more cheerful."

"Canada cannot run counter to world trade and economic policy, but must safeguard its national interests as other countries have been doing is obvious, but it is equally true, that if any country makes friendly overtures and offers to exchange its products for ours, we should be ready to examine such suggestions and, if they possess advantages which can be accepted without injury to Canada, we should be ready and willing to make a trade agreement and to take from such country certain of its products in exchange for certain of ours."

Sir William Clark, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, spoke on the effects of the Ottawa agreements, saying that the real source of Canada's marketing troubles lay in the uneconomic expansion of agricultural production by various countries, especially some of the larger countries in Europe.

The net result is the only great import market left for wheat and other farm commodities is Great Britain. Sir William thought that the immediate aim should be to secure economic planning between the British dominions based on the Ottawa agreements paved the way.

In regard to the intervention of government in business and industry, W. S. Morden, E. C., dealing with changes made in the NRA in the United States by which price fixing is now to be eliminated from the codes, said he was afraid that this would "make confusion worse confounded and would probably lead again to price cutting wars."

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Urges Repudiation Of Brazilian Ceara Loan

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 13 (By U. P.)—Repudiation of the \$2,000,000 Ceara loan floated in New Orleans, La., in 1922 was urged here in a report to the Economic and Financial Commission. The loan is already in default.

Valentin Boucas, financier and business leader, scored the method of handling the loan, and pointed to criminal prosecutions under way in New Orleans in connection with the loan.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Buying Movement In Wool Industry Is Still Delayed

Demand Centers on Bright Fleeces—Foreign Trade Is Unsatisfactory

The buying movement in wool goods or in raw wool is still delayed. Demand for wool—such as it is, centers still on the bright fleeces, which are relatively low in price. So far as the territory wool is concerned, there has been no moderate manner of nearly all qualities of these wools.

Ohio delaines have been moving now and again at about 30 cents in the grease and some half-bloods have been selling at 30¢93 cents, while quarter-blood combed wool has been bringing 31 cents and for three-fifths combed wools about 32½ cents, with 33 cents usually asked and 32 cents refused.

These prices are all for the new wools. A little low quarter-blood also has been sold at 27 to 28 cents. So far as the territory wool is concerned, there has been no moderate manner of nearly all qualities of these wools.

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U. S. Public Debt Will Reach An All Time High June 15

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The gross public debt of the United States will reach an all time high of about \$77,000,000,000 on Friday.

The war time peak of \$26,596,701,648 was reached Aug. 31, 1919. Friday is the date of a bond issue of \$300,000,000 and a note issue of \$500,000,000, both announced some time ago. The former was eight times oversubscribed and the latter nine times.

Treasury officers said that, judging from the reception given these issues, financing of recovery plans would be accomplished without trouble.

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, said in a radio speech last night that congressional appropriations for the next fiscal year would total more than \$68,000,000,000.

The budget would be "completely balanced" by 1936 or 1937, he said, provided the "necessity for supplying the sustenance for larger numbers of our population has in the meantime passed."

He declared that the American people, in looking over the accomplishments of the Administration and Congress in the last six months, would say: "Well done."

Treasury in a Flurry—U. S. Running Short of Halves, Dimes, Quarters!

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—The United States Treasury has suddenly realized that the country is faced with a shortage of small coins—especially quarters and half dollars.

The only reason Treasury officials can think of for the great demand of the last few months is an increased volume of business—especially small business.

Last Friday night there was only \$1000 in quarters at the Philadelphia mint when orders came in for immediate shipment of \$382,000 of them. Philadelphia had to ask Denver to supply quarters to Detroit which is usually Philadelphia's customer.

The Treasury announces that there is now a "real shortage" in quarters. Orders are being rationed instead of being shipped in full.

"Shipments of subsidiary coins, including half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and cents from the mints," the Treasury stated, "amounted to \$3,803,000 from January of this year to May 31, which exceeds by more than \$1,300,000 all the shipments in the same five months for the 13 years prior to this year."

"The greatest demand," the Treasury said, "is for quarter dollars. Shipments in 1934 from the mints of quarters alone up to May 31 have amounted to \$1,465,000 while for the like months in the 13 prior years shipments of quarters had amounted only to \$435,000."

Penalty are just about keeping abreast of the demand, according to Treasury officials, but in half dollars there is also difficulty in keeping up.

Credit Men Told Processing Tax Nothing But a Subsidy

Executive Manager of National Association Says It Brings Inequities, Transferring Purchasing Power From Consumer to Agricultural Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 13—During the "we are now at the crossroads" talk given by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men in annual session here, pointed out that, on the whole, salvage possibility more than justifies the experiment. He questioned the efficacy of the processing tax and said that the nation should be made aware that it is nothing but a subsidy which transfers purchasing power from the consumer group to the agricultural group.

"Certain things ought to survive," he said. "These are the elimination of child labor, the more equitable treatment of labor, a more reasonable interpretation of the Sherman Law, and the elimination of certain unfair trade practices. If the objectives will be confined to these principles, and if obvious regimentation of business is abandoned, then the National Recovery Act will be upon a sound basis and will contribute toward a real recovery."

Questions Processing Tax

Turning his attention to the A. A. A., Mr. Heimann told the convention delegates that "no one could deny that agriculture suffered for a long period of time. Years before the industrial depression was upon us agriculture was in the throes of a depression. We know that a nation cannot be happy or prosperous when one-third of its people are facing starvation."

"We only ask that courage be shown in meeting the issues and that the payments made to agriculture be honestly labeled as subsidies for that is exactly what they are. We object more to the system of distribution than to the payment, a system of distribution with all of the ramifications of processing taxes and restriction of crops."

An association interested in constructive work did not believe restriction of crops to be the permanent answer to our credit problem when the greater part of the world is still so poorly fed and might afford a reasonable outlet for more of our products. We know that constructive credit is not to be found in a processing tax policy, for

The World's Business

Labor Unrest

IT IS too comfortable a theory to say that every period of business recovery is marked by a strike epidemic. It is more or less true. But, even so, it would not explain the present epidemic, nor should it be allowed to produce a false sense of security.

The reason for the theory that, in general, factory unrest is most violent when the bottom has been touched is obvious. Depression is synonymous with a fall in prices, which brings unemployment. Most workers are then intent on keeping their jobs at whatever price the employer chooses to pay. As revival sets in, the workers' fears begin to abate, and he looks at the very little wool suited to the requirements of the American trade.

Yet the facts do not altogether support the theory. Particular situations that are sometimes divorced from the general business situation have caused some of the greatest conflicts in American history.

To analysts of the business cycle, the crisis beginning in 1873 is the nearest approach to our present situation. It began with a panic in September, 1873, and lasted till well into 1879. According to "Business Annals," by Willard L. Thorp and Wesley C. Mitchell, it was not till late 1877 that the country witnessed enough industrial strife to call for a strike epidemic.

But the historical facts are that the entire period was vastly troubled. Beard's "Rise of American Civilization," for instance, devotes an entire chapter to the labor unrest of the '70s. Two conflicts in particular dominated the news—the Molly Maguires and the railroad strikes. The Molly Maguires—secret societies operating by terrorism—undermined law and order in Pennsylvania. They were fought and tried in 1876 and 1877. The railroad strikes broke out. They were so violent that it was necessary to call out military forces to quell them.

The basic reason for the trouble in the '70s was the men's struggle to organize themselves into labor unions and the opposition of the employers. Never before or since, comments Beard, has the social order been so menaced.

The same lack of a definite place for strikes in the business cycle is shown in the history of subsequent disturbances. The prosperity which started in 1879 lasted till the end of 1883, but that did not prevent an iron-workers' strike from breaking out in late 1882. The bloody Homestead riots occurred in the prosperity year of 1892, a year before a depression. Then at the start of the '93 depression the country was rocked by several important conflicts.

Neither the closed shop nor a return to anti-NRA days is the ideal solution for labor unrest. What is wanted is the "closed" industry. This is an industry which has its own free industrial unit—independent of labor politics outside the industry as well as independent of any company domination. That is the logic of the NRA system, and the NRA, having taken over the responsibility for labor relations, must sooner or later face it.

The particular situation responsible for the present epidemic in Section 7 (a) of the NRA. This reads, "Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, presented, or

made under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization, or in other connected activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. . . . This clause was hailed at the time as a Magna Carta for labor. Yet the men's unions have been struggling ever since for recognition. Failure of employers to recognize a union or to grant collective bargaining, discrimination against union members, and other violations of Section 7 (a) of the NRA account for three-quarters of the cases coming before the National and Regional Boards. Compare this record with that of the strike years between 1916-1926. According to the Department of Labor, there were 15 per cent more combined with others, figured in fully three-fifths of all cases.

So the significance of the present strike epidemic does not lie in its putative connection with business recovery. A particular situation has arisen independent of the state of business. In the '70s most of the labor trouble was concerned with the struggle for the right to combine. Now the contest is the same—with the difference, however, that the rights for which the workers are struggling are written specifically into a statute.

The hole in Section 7A, that it did not impose upon employers the duty to recognize representatives of the men's own choice. If it had, there would not be as many strikes as there are today. It would seem as if the Administration has no alternative but to underline and buttress this right. Labor has been made more belligerent by the automobile settlement. It would not have another of these at any price. For, as has been shown by Professor Herman Feldman, professor of Industrial Relations at Dartmouth, which the B. I. S. is trustee, Mr. Fraser postponed a return to America in order to be available at any conference of Germany's creditors.

President Fraser was granted "certain powers in the case plan for serving the interests of the Daves and Young loans is modified," said an announcement issued after the monthly meeting of the B. I. S. directors.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Plans 5 P. C. Note Issue

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—It is reported in Wall Street banking quarters that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is considering an issue of 5 per cent notes to meet the maturity of \$35,000,000 of 10 per cent notes maturing next Aug. 10.

The 6 per cent notes originally sold to the RFC and a banking syndicate, each taking 50 per cent of the issue. Maturing on Aug. 10, 1932, they were extended for two years. Information in banking quarters indicated that the proposed new issue will mature in three years.

Peru Reports Good Foreign Trade Rise For First of 1934

LIMA, Peru, June 13 (By U. P.)—Peru's foreign trade is registering marked improvements over last year, according to recent official figures, and exports for February were the highest recorded for that month since 1928.

Total value of foreign commerce for January and February was \$2,604,504, compared with \$1,979,504 for the same months of last year, an increase of \$5,723,932. Exports were \$2,291,909 and imports \$24,991,909 compared with 16,053,528 and 11,452,576 sales respectively.

In February exports amounted to 174,774 tons, valued at \$2,724,720, as compared with 192,230,550 tons in 1929, or only 188,819 tons. Imports for February increased from 5,098,983 tons to 16,183 tons in February, 1933, to 26,507 tons valued at \$13,022,121 sales.

Of January imports, United States was first with 3,259,009, or 26.47 per cent, with England 20.56 per cent and Germany 10.71 per cent. Belgium's 7.26 per cent was followed by Japan at 5.2 per cent, Canada 4.6, Argentina 4.45 per cent.

Cotton goods were first with 1,554,739 sales. War material accounted for 1,001,569 sales. Others were wheat, lumber, agricultural machinery, automobiles and jute sacks, all recording increases over January, 1933.

The most disturbing feature is the persistent relative inactivity of our durable goods industries. He said he was amazed at the vitality shown by "the naive faith in more money" as an economic panacea.

"The proposal to enter into reciprocity trade agreements with foreign nations for the purpose of restoring production and employment deserves the support of all who would curb the depression and build a better economic world," he asserted.

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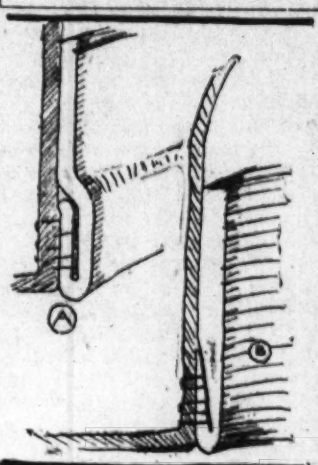
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Daily Features

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

With the Inventors



Non-Bulging Sweat Band

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
THIS diagram is nothing more than a cross section through a hat. Figure A represents a hat with the usual type of sweat band, that not infrequently causes an annoying bulge around the inside, because the leather is folded double—so that the stitches do not go through to the inside of the hat. Figure B shows the new type of band created by L. L. Sherwood, of Los Angeles, which is cut so that it will fold back smoothly and do away with former bulkiness (U. S. Patent No. 1988804).

In Lighter Vein

For Women Only
The laggard swain was spending another evening at her house. He had recently been elected presiding officer of a literary society, and she had a bright idea.
"What parliamentary phrase do you use when calling for a vote?" she demurely inquired.
"Are you ready for the question?" he replied.
"Yes, dearest," she said, "go right ahead."

Theatrical Egg
"Aha!" cried the egg
As it splashed a bit.
"I was cast for the villain
And made a hit."
—London Opinion.

Everything Prepared
Lover (elooping with his adored):
"How much is the fare?"
Taxi Driver: "That's all right, sir. The young lady's father settled all that!" —Pearson's.

Indefinitely Good
Hubby: "The bank has returned that check."
Wife: "Isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?" —Answers.

Just the Point
"You know you'll never have your name inscribed in the Hall of Fame."
"Perhaps not. But I'd rather have people asking why it isn't there than why it is." —Tit-Bits.

Cheer Leaders "All"
Tourist (in Yellowstone Park):
"Those Indians have a blood-curdling yell."
Guide: "Yes, ma'am; every one of 'em is a college graduate!" —Christian Leader.

Junior Cross-Word No. 204

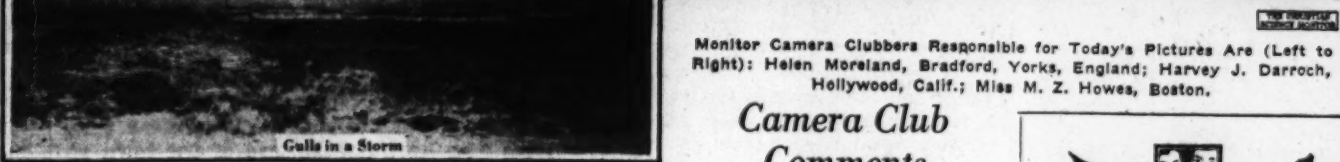
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

- Implement for washing floors.
- Quick, smart blow.
- Extinct bird.
- Arabian chieftain.
- Date in old Roman calendar.
- Frang.
- Convinced.
- Asked advice or opinion of.
- Sacred bull worshiped by ancient Egyptians.
- Gastie.
- Contest of speed.
- Govern.
- Conducted.
- Ocean.
- Down
- Fashion.
- River flowing from Carpathian Mts. to Baltic Sea.
- Owned.
- Those who sell in small quantities.
- Amidst.
- To languish.
- Place or immersion.
- The American Indian belongs to this race.
- Velvet.
- Iridescent gem.
- Fine.
- Shin.
- River in Spain.
- D-shaped object.

(Solution appears elsewhere)



Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Helen Moreland, Bradford, Yorks, England; Harvey J. Darroch, Hollywood, Calif.; Miss M. Z. Howes, Boston.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today
LET not thy mind run on what thou lackest
as much as on what thou hast already.
—MARCUS AURELIUS

Mr. Scroggins

From Water to Air
Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

UNDER one of the giant cottonwood trees which drop their shade over the edge of the lake in Boston's Public Garden hummed a large dragon fly. Roger P. Scroggins, venerable and well-known squirrel, followed the bright movements of the dragon fly with lively turns of his head. At his side was Levi, the smallest orphan turtle in either the Boston Common or the Boston Public Garden.

"Can you see him?" said Scroggins, pointing toward the bright dragon fly. Levi looked where Scroggins pointed, but the dragon fly wasn't there.

"There!" said Scroggins. Levi turned his tiny head slowly. The dragon fly was gone. Scroggins pointed again and then again and each time the dragon fly was too quick for Levi's turn of the head. Finally, the fly alighted on the ground between Levi and Scroggins and both of them had a splendid look at the racy wings and the shiny body.

"Wonderful!" said Scroggins. "And you live in the air more easily than even a bird."

"Not always," said the dragon fly. "Really?" said Scroggins. "We start in the water," said the dragon fly.

Levi moved his small self to the edge of the lake and went overboard. In a few minutes he was back again. With him was a strange appearing creature with six legs and something of the grasshopper about him. Scroggins still was sitting on the shore. The dragon fly was gone.

"Mr. Scroggins," said Levi. "Here is somebody by the name of Little Larva. When he grows up he'll be a dragon fly and will live in the air. Now he lives in the water."

Scroggins gasped with amazement and gazed at Little Larva with a good deal of eyebrow lifting. "How did you know all this, Levi?" said Scroggins.

Levi drew his head into his shell twice as though gulping. "I picked it up," he said. "Larva lives near where I like to lie. It's on top of the mud."

Scroggins leaned toward the newcomer. Larva was grayish black. On his back were ridges. "What are those?" said Scroggins. "Some day," said Levi, "those will be wings, and Larva will use them to fly in the air." Levi's small voice became lower and lower as he spoke those words. In order to hear the last ones Scroggins had to put his paw to his ear and lean very close to Levi.

The dragon fly hummed up. "I heard what he said," said the dragon fly.

"You did!" said Scroggins. "I did," said the dragon fly. "And it's all true. And there's more. Larva to fly in the air."

Scroggins investigated the noise.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was in the olden time a city where two Inns stood the one over against the other. And each of them did advertise a Room and a Bath for a Dollar and a Half.

Now the High Cost of Living did hit that town, and the Cost of Operating an Inn did increase. And one of the Inn Keepers said within himself, I must needs mark up my Prices, but I fear the Competition of my Competitor. And he marked up his rooms to Two Dollars. And he skimmed on his Linen, and he put but one Cake of Soap in the room, which had to serve both the Wash-bowl and the Tub. For he said, We must Hooverize.

But the Other Considered, and said within Himself, When the Elevator starteth up, why stop at the Messianic? But we must make it up in service.

Therefore did he buy a better quality of Soap, which cost him One Cent Extra for each Cake. And he put Two Cakes in each room. Likewise did he invest another Cent in a Portable Wash Rag for every guest to drop in his bag along with one of the two cakes of Soap.

And all the Travelling Public, which knoweth a Good Thing When it seeth the same, did go to his Inn. And he charged them Two Fifty and Up.

And now and then he smiled to himself when he considered that for the Extra Half Dollar and Up, he had invested Two Cents in the Soap and a cent in the Wash Rag. This Parable teacheth that a Wise and Discriminating Public demandeth Good Value for its Money, and that some men are Wise in their generation.

Now when I considered this matter, I said, if the investment of Three Cents in Better Soap and a Wash Rag doth give unto the Guest a sense of having Gotten the Worth of his Money, behold, I will consider what small investments there may be that in my business shall give unto those that come to me the like conviction.

For there is no advertisement like unto a Pleased Customer.

The Adventures of Waddles—A Piece of String



"SAY, WADDLES, HAVE YOU ANYWHERE A PIECE OF STRING THAT YOU COULD SPARE?"

"WELL, ROBIN, I SUPPOSE YOUR QUEST FOR STRING MUST MEAN ANOTHER NEST."

"NO, YOU ARE WRONG! IT'S QUITE THE THING TO KNIT APPAREL OUT OF STRING."

"AND MRS. ROBIN'S KNITTING ME A SWEATER NOW, SO THANKS," SAID HE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



CCC Training

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago
A MEMBER of the Civilian Conservation Corps, situated in a camp many miles from this city, recently found it necessary to make an unexpected trip home due to the passing of a loved one. The boy had joined the CCC in order to supply the only income at home. He was without funds for transportation, and his family was unable to assist him.

It was 10 days before the next pay was due, and very little was left of his last cash allotment, a mere drop in the bucket toward the amount needed. The situation was the same throughout the camp, where the only cash income available for the boys themselves is the monthly \$8 for each member of the corps. Since there was no provision for emergencies of this sort, it seemed impossible for the lad to make the trip.

However, although it meant foregoing the week-end trips to town, all amusements, haircuts, etc., the entire company gave the slender remainder of their allowances to their comrade. It meant the last quarter or half dollar—even the last dime—for many, but all was given willingly and joyfully. The difference, a considerable sum, was supplied by camp officers who also added enough for a return trip to the camp. It was indeed a reassuring comfort to the recipient to know that his friends who had so little were willing to sacrifice that little to one whose need was greater than their own.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Fire

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT is true that Abraham Lincoln was always ready with a story, but these stories invariably illustrated some fact he wished to emphasize, some opinion he held, or some truth he desired to drive home. Within a month of his first inauguration, with the sun warming, he was besieged by office-seekers. To a friend he remarked: "I wish I could get time to attend to the southern question. I think I know what is wanted, and believe I could do something toward quieting the rising discontent, but the office-seekers demand all my time."

"I am like a man so busy in letting rooms at one end of his house, that he can't stop to put out the fire that is burning the other."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Latham, M. A.

The Fate of the Ark

WE HAVE no certain knowledge of what finally happened to the famous and sacred "ark of the covenant," which meant so much to the Hebrews. We know it to have been carefully placed in the inner shrine of the temple in Solomon's day (1 Kings 8:9), but its later history is a matter of conjecture.

It may well be that it was carried off by Shishak, King of Egypt, when he took away "the treasures of the house of the Lord" (1 Kings 14:26) about 925 B. C. In the fifth year of the reign of Rehoboam, Solomon's son.

Many suppose that if the ark survived the vandalism of Shishak, it was either captured or destroyed when Jerusalem was taken and the temple razed to the ground by Nebuchadnezzar, about the year 587 B. C. At any rate, when the temple was rebuilt by Zerubbabel, the ark was no longer there.

A persistent tradition suggests that it was buried or hidden by pious Israelites and may yet be found.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoma: Times are improving, but the popular idea of recovery is something that will put \$20 stock back up to \$40.

Detroit Free Press: The great need of the church is a five-dollar bill that will go "boom" when it hits the collection plate.

Reader's Digest: When we can't make light of our troubles, we can keep them dark.

By THE HAGERS

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Men Are More Than Ants

THE day's news is a mixed record of victory and defeat. Accounts of mankind's progress are shadowed by disasters supposed to be its price. Side by side we read of the finding of a charred air liner and its seven occupants on a New York mountain top, of a new coast-to-coast record established by another air liner and of a nearly perfect new system of weather forecasting which promotes plans for air routes from California to Hawaii and Australia. In the same paper are reports of governmental plans for relief of drought-stricken farm areas and articles disclosing the ill effects of some governmental attempts to readjust the economic machinery.

On all sides we find humanity advancing, but apparently paying a heavy penalty for each step of progress. To a casual observer it might appear that men are merely ants. Ants also go forward. Let a tree fall across their line of march. They surmount or circle it, carry off the casualties and go on to their objective. They even display ability to learn from experience and will change their path if enough trees fall across it.

Men, too, go on. While one ship is wrecked a thousand others fly on to their goals. Men, too, learn from experience. When ships or airplanes crash in fog, steps are taken to conquer fog. Last year an airplane guided by radio beacons and altitude finders flew absolutely fog-blinded, yet truly and safely, from Washington to Newark. The measures now being taken to relieve men stricken by drought or by failure of our economic system are far in advance of anything hitherto attempted.

Men are more than ants. The tree does not have to fall on their path a hundred times before they change their ways. Yet often it seems we are woefully slow, that we display more antlike persistence than human intelligence. There is too much error in our trial-and-error method. We need not pay so heavy a price for progress. We need not have so many plane crashes nor so many unhappy experiences with noble experiments in social legislation. We cannot escape the penalties for our mistakes, but we can reduce the mistakes.

For men are more than ants. Men can dream, and men can pray. They are not wholly occupied—though often they seem to be—with the satisfaction of material wants. They seek spiritual satisfactions. They are not merely more intelligent than insects; they have some perception of the divine source of intelligence. And as they develop their perception of that unerring Mind they throw off the shackles of ignorance. Men have gone far already, but they will go farther and faster and cease to pay so dearly for each advance, as they abandon antlike purposes and learn to express the intelligence available to the sons of God.

Tattooing Their Offspring

THE writer of verse, the author of dignified prose, the artist who draws or paints, all find satisfaction in inscribing their signatures on their products. There is a pride of authorship never quite fully appeased. Now, it seems, American distillers and brewers are seeking to identify themselves more definitely with the wares they are offering in a highly competitive and none too profitable market. They, too, propose to identify their offspring by a cheap and painless tattooing method. Soon they will advise their public that only products dispensed in bottles in which the label of the distiller or manufacturer is blown will bring to the consumer the peace of mind, the prosperity and unalloyed joy which that particular brand of alcohol is supposed to insure.

One may fail to discover in this seeming solicitude for the dear public the real purpose of the manufacturers. They are not actually deeply concerned regarding the well-being of the public. They are simply endeavoring to destroy an illicit traffic which many of them condoned during the years when they sought to make it appear that enforcement of prohibition was impossible. The backfire which they are setting is a futile effort to check the conflagration at which they smiled a year ago.

During all the years the Federal Government imposed revenue taxes upon the products of distilleries and breweries, the responsible heads of those institutions were punctilious in their observance of the revenue laws. Their books were regularly checked by inspectors and examiners, and little or no effort was made by the regulated trade to evade taxation. But soon after the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment and the passage of the Volstead law, a studied effort was made to have it appear that enforcement was impossible. From that time until repeal, the outlawed but still highly organized liquor and beer barons, almost without exception, gave sympathetic aid to this nationwide campaign of defeatism. They sought to bring the law into disrepute. In this they finally succeeded.

But they succeeded also in fostering a school of criminals to whom repeal meant only further

opportunities to carry on a profitable traffic. Just how sympathetic the American public will prove in an emergency so confusing to the distillers and brewers remains to be seen. The consumers of their products apparently will feel no obligation to absorb, along with these products, the tax which legalized distillers, blenders and brewers are compelled to pay. They may elect, perhaps, to patronize those who continue to violate a law which the now momentarily virtuous but still selfish liquor barons conspired to defeat.

The trade name blown in the bottle never will, after all, truthfully label the product of the distillery or brewery.

A British Cousin of NRA

USEFUL experimentation for prevention of undercutting in textile wages is the outcome of British legislation known as the "Cotton Manufacturing (Temporary Provisions) Bill." This measure is to enable majority decisions on this question to be enforced on a minority in cotton and rayon factories in Lancashire and other chief weaving centers in the United Kingdom. Americans will recognize it as close kin to NRA.

The British weaving industry, in a desperate struggle against Japanese and other foreign competition, hopes for some relief by proposed restrictions on imports, supplemented by co-ordination of home production. The present measure attacks another, and no less important, aspect of the problem. It is designed to regularize and improve relations between labor and capital, raising wages and reducing the frequency of disputes. It has been accepted almost unopposed in the House of Commons and is approved generally in Britain as an enlightened endeavor to help forward cooperation.

It is to be tentative in its application at first. Its period of operation is only until the end of the year 1937. It applies solely in cases where a wages agreement has been reached by majority decision between the chief organizations of labor and those of the employers. It can be set aside on three months' notice from either contracting party. The Government also can suspend it after twelve months' warning if it proves unsatisfactory.

A further safeguard is provided in that any scheme of wages proposed to be brought under its provisions must not only be favored by majorities of workers and employers, but must also be recommended unanimously by an expert board appointed by the state. If all these conditions be fulfilled, the new law renders penal any non-conforming wages contract entered into by any individual firm standing out against the majority.

The arrangement frankly interferes with freedom of contract. But in this it is a justifiable corollary to the system of collective bargaining that upon the whole has worked well, at least in Britain, so far as it has been operated by trade union labor organizations. The trade unions penalize workers who accept conditions of service less favorable than those for which the majority is prepared to stand out. The new British law penalizes employers under similar circumstances.

It also makes for better conditions for the worker. This is because improved wages that might be paid if the entire industry fell into line often prove onerous in unsheltered trades if individual firms can with impunity refuse to conform. The measure is not ideal, but the balance of advantage is in its favor. Improvements may suggest themselves as experience accumulates in the actual working of the system. The arrangement constitutes a new departure that may eventually prove to have much wider applicability than now proposed.

Shall Oil Control Control?

PETROLEUM is a very fluid article. It flows about under the ground so that if one man's well doesn't draw it up another's may. Once at the surface it slips through the pipe lines in a way to make an oil prorationer's life not an easy one. When it goes from the refinery into commerce he must be shrewd indeed who can detect any essential difference between the gasoline and lubricating oils which flow in interstate commerce and those which flow in intrastate commerce, or who can separate their effects on the general market of the petroleum industry.

It is a law of hydraulics that a liquid exerts pressure equally in all directions, and the more there is of the liquid, the more the pressure. Such laws do not carry over directly into economics, but there is a certain analogy in this to the petroleum situation with which the Disney-Thomas bill now in Congress is concerned. Control of production may be in legal theory a state matter, but overproduction in any oil state puts disruptive pressure on the national efforts to restore economic order in the oil industry.

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act the Secretary of the Interior has authority—which will expire in 1935—to prevent interstate shipment of petroleum goods produced in excess of state regulatory orders. But only Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas out of eighteen or more oil-producing states have any such regulation, and there is sometimes question as to the ability of these states to suppress the running of "hot" oil.

The control bill introduced by Representative Wesley E. Disney and Senator J. Elmer Thomas with the support of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, would give permanence to the quota system provisions of the oil code established under the NRA and would strengthen the federal powers of enforcement. Whether this is desirable or whether it is an insufferable encroachment on the rights of the states is probably the central point of debate.

The bill would authorize the federal oil administrator to fix local quotas where the valid orders of a state agency failed to be effective in holding to its part of the national quota. California has permitted the federal oil administration to carry out this function. The Texas regulatory commission, however, protests any invasion of its fields, where it insists its own control is adequate. The principal likelihood of conflict arises in case the federal authority differs with the state authority as to what the state's quota should be or as to

whether the state is effectively enforcing that quota.

Then may readily come a showdown. For years both the states and the Federal Government tried to regulate railroad rates, the one controlling intrastate, the other interstate rates. But there was confusion until the Transportation Act of 1920 and the Shreveport case established the rule that the Interstate Commerce Commission might govern rates even within a state where these affected the interstate rate structure.

The Disney-Thomas bill would introduce something of the same rule in oil control. If the United States really wants oil control to work, then this type of authority is necessary. If the nation is not willing to give such authority, oil control probably will always be tinged with a certain amount of farce.

Winthrop Faces Another Tide

AT CERTAIN seasons of the year Winthrop, Mass., faces a problem in the tides that set in before a gale. The crashing white horses of the Atlantic pound upon her shores and raise havoc with roads and beaches. The citizens of the town build accordingly, erecting stronger breakwaters and stouter sea walls.

But there is another tide that has inundated the town, as it has inundated thousands of others throughout the nation. That is the tide of repeal, and it has brought nothing but trouble to Winthrop. Even though hard liquor is not sold, wine and beer have been sufficiently strong and arrests for drunkenness in the town have gone up by one-third over a similar period during prohibition. The police are busier than ever arresting drunks and settling disturbances.

So Winthrop begins to turn in revolt from repeal. The record shows that 100 applicants for liquor licenses, blocked by the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, had appealed to the Massachusetts Beverage Commission from the decision of the local authorities. It is clear that citizens who have the welfare of the town at heart are beginning to realize that liquor is an outlaw, and, although legally sanctioned and expected to be amenable to discipline, it refuses to be governed.

Winthrop, a typical New England town, offers one more proof that the only way to get rid of the booze problem is to get rid of booze. Winthrop happens to be one of the first to realize that repeal settled nothing; that the question will be settled only when the facts are faced squarely. And the fact is that liquor is the most lawless public enemy.

If the tide is allowed to run in, the resultant damage is inescapable. And this is one tide that can be controlled.

The Casual Day

The Corporate Organization Act, personally sponsored by President Roosevelt, is another New Deal feature which seems merely to extend plans which were made by former President Hoover. Evidently the Republican attack on New Deal policies will have to be highly selective. It will have to avoid hitting any of those which Republicans have said were under the sofa when Mr. Roosevelt moved into the White House.

But the Republicans should make sure that the New Deal was a misdeal before they decide to attack it. It is still a question whether it will be better politics for them to say that the New Deal is an ordeal that they would have prevented, or an ideal that—if the truth were known—they invented.

While Senators grew flushed with much berating of one another, Comrade Tugwell sat And waited for their questions, no doubt musing, "At any rate, I'm not as red as that."

Another report on General Johnson's codes has been detonated by the Darrow board. Persons who have been wondering at the talk of postponing the Baer-Carnera championship boxing match now realize that while General Johnson and Mr. Darrow stay in the ring at Washington the best that Baer and Carnera can do will seem pretty tame.

RONDEAU APOLOGISTICUS

(Written on reading "For Contributors Only," June 8)

We thank our star—the writers' star—That keeps star editors so far—From printing all they're moved to think When we have dipped our pens in ink, Expecting casual days to jar.

Some blasted hopes may plan to tar The Judge who does their work dispar, From this true Casualists must shrink, We thank our star!

Too many beats, of course, would mar Rondeau (or judge) and make bizarre That which should be the very pink Of perfectness.

(Why do you wink? We really are particular! We thank our star!) G. A.

A special course for inflexible splitters is to soon be established at Princeton University. Its purpose will be to teach students—all of whom, it seems, must have been graduated from high or preparatory schools—to write "a decent English sentence." Students who fail to pass this course will be dropped from the university, thus reducing the number of college-bred illiterates in the United States.

A number of states now require periodic inspection and upkeep of automobile brakes, headlights, rear-view mirrors, and so forth. Is it asking too much to suggest that they do something also about so-called musical horns that go sour on the last note? T. N.

A Public Garden duck has laid her eggs in a tree and conventional Boston, over the shock of discovery, now wonders how the young ducks will get down. Viscount Grey of Falindon had observed made of the young wood ducks get from their high nests to the ground. Like most mysteries, this one has a simple answer—they just fall down. One question remains, however: Will such procedure be dignified enough for Boston ducks?

A United States Treasury report states that although \$2,650,000 copper cents have been shipped from the mints since January, production is just keeping abreast of demand. Fond fathers of small boys will be surprised to learn that it is possible to keep abreast of the demand.

Training for Living

How the Norris Educational Plan Aims to Fit Men and Women for a New Social Order

By HOWARD COLBY IVES

ALL Hope Restored to Those Who Enter Here." Such might well be the legend inscribed in bright lights over the town of Norris, rapidly assuming physical, social and educational coherence in northeastern Tennessee.

When Arthur E. Morgan, then in charge of the great project for controlling floods on the Miami River, received in 1920 an unexpected call to the presidency of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, an all but moribund institution, one may imagine that he little thought that fourteen years later he would be directing an educational institution covering 42,000 square miles with some millions of students who are going to learn many fundamental lessons in living whether they enroll in any classes or not. In a sense this is rhetorical hyperbole. In a deeper sense it is a plain statement of fact.

When Henry Ward Beecher auctioned a slave girl from his pulpit, he did more to educate the nation in the horrors of slavery than any amount of preaching could do. So, to the thoughtful, and that means all of us who are beginning to hope, the whole Tennessee River Basin is becoming an object lesson and a training school.

The present educational system, which has little bearing on a rapidly changing order, is, manifestly, an anachronism. The fact that every year thousands of students are turned out of our schools and universities fitted for trades, arts, professions and businesses which have little or no use for them is a falling barometer threatening violent social stormy weather. Antioch College was Dr. Morgan's answer to the question posed by exactly such pressing conditions in our national life: "How shall we fit our youth for twentieth-century life?" Norris and the whole valley is an answer to the same question couched in Homeric terms.

Employed at Norris Dam and Norris townships are approximately 4000 persons. Ninety-eight per cent of them, again speaking approximately, are men. Practically all of them are drawn from the towns, villages and hills of the basin. They have been carefully chosen from many thousands of applicants because of their character, ability in some particular direction, general intelligence and desire for self-improvement.

Most of them, if not all, are of pure American pioneering stock. They are distinguished by an independence of spirit impatient of dictatorial control. They are proud of their hill-country heritage, free from most of the modernistic dissipations and with a deep affection for their home land. To them is being offered an opportunity for self-support on the one hand, and on the other a wide scope of training for life under new conditions, on a scale, and with a swift, yet wise, adaptation of means to ends unparalleled in the history of education.

The basic idea at the Norris training schools seems to be that consideration for human life should take precedence over every conventional educational prototype. It is taken for granted that the individual should be trained to meet every condition which may arise in a rapidly changing environment. This is not only a practical educational ideal, it is also an indispensable objective in any attempt to aid the individual to solve his own economic problem.

At Norris nothing is overlooked that tends to

foster a reasonable expectation of success within the scope of the student-worker's capacity. This is best shown by an examination of the four main objectives in the Training for Living program, as outlined by Howard L. Briggs, superintendent of the Trades Training School.

First—The student is trained to be more efficient in the work he is already accustomed to. If he is a machinist, he is helped to become a better one. If he is an electrician, or farmer, or auto mechanic, or carpenter or mason, or draftsman, he is given the opportunity not only to establish himself more firmly in his chosen trade, but also to learn allied trades or jobs, so that he may be more independent of seasonal depressions and sudden trade fluctuations. Here is where the coordination of farm and factory work fits in.

Second—His training should fit him to take part in the work offered by the new industries which cheaper hydroelectric power is already attracting to the valley. The TVA program contemplates the promotion of a balanced industrial policy for the whole district, which necessitates workers who can think in terms of varied employment.

Third—The farm-trained boy is rotated in a variety of skills and materials, so that he may become economically a more self-sustained unit in his natural environment under the new conditions of an electrically equipped farm and home. And also that he may be able to fill the very important position of exemplar and instructor to his fellow citizens when he returns to his home country.

And fourth—Norris hopes to provide an object lesson for the country in the economic independence which such a training school may teach. For here is no institution with millions of dollars of endowment, nor is it a drain on the taxpayers. The actual cost is practically nil. The auto-mechanic shop does all the repair and rebuilding work on the hundreds of automobiles and trucks used by the Authority. The poultry farm students do the work which provides eggs and chickens for the cafeteria. The wood-working shop utilizes the lumber cut from the Norris property, and the student, while learning carpentry, makes furniture for the Norris homes, and benches for the shops they work in, while the student in scientific agriculture assists in providing food for the town. Even the equipment for the four main training shops, costing originally many thousands of dollars, has practically all of it either been salvaged from the Muscle Shoals shops, where for sixteen years it has been rusting away, or purchased secondhand for 25 per cent of its original value. It is said that if the Government should wish to dispose of its equipment after the dam is built, which, of course, it would not do, for the whole plan presupposes permanency, it could make a goodly profit on its investment, besides the inestimable values added to human capacity for economic and social well-being.

Is it any wonder that the visitor to Norris feels power in the very air? Not only the power suggested by the building of dams and stringing of transmission lines, which within a few years will put millions of additional horsepower at the disposal of factories and homes, but the far greater power suggested by the faces and bearing of men who, perhaps for the first time in their lives, are facing a future lightened by a well-founded hope.

Memories of Old Japan

IN MY treasure cabinet is a small white earthen vase. A word is painted on it with red ink and in Japanese characters—the name Togo. This tiny vase is the souvenir of a reception given to my father by Admiral Togo during our visit to Japan in 1907, and this word upon the little white vase was painted by the great hero Admiral.

The year previous, at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition, my father had the opportunity to be of service to the Japanese naval officers, representatives of their government on this occasion, and to renew acquaintance with a graduate of our Naval Academy, and his classmate, Admiral Count Uriu, commanding one of the Japanese battleships with the fleet of foreign naval vessels attending the opening of the exposition. This acquaintance ripened into a lasting friendship between these two courtly old school gentlemen.

Upon our arrival in Japan an invitation was received for our party from Admiral Togo for a luncheon. I well remember my surprise on arriving to find present numerous guests of all nations. Many prominent Japanese were there, still happily clad in graceful kimonos. Many of them spoke excellent English, and quite a number were college graduates. I distinctly remember the exquisitely sensitive features of Admiral Togo. He was in full uniform, wearing many medals. Speeches were made acclaiming friendly relations.

Another occasion comes to memory, a ball at the British Embassy. All the great ladies and gentlemen of Japan were there. It was a brilliant affair. The guests in full uniform and ball gowns. Also an Indian Maharajah gorgeously bejeweled and wearing a princely costume.

Later, on returning to the hotel, I learned that in the afternoon word had been received of the accidental sinking of a battleship on which the naval cadets were cruising. All were lost, the very flower of Japan. Almost every Japanese guest had lost a son. Yet only one woman broke down. She had been to Vassar College and had less "Oriental stoicism." If that describes what it was that enabled those fathers and mothers to rise above their grief in order to entertain strangers with smiling faces and polite bows. Whatever it was, it was magnificent!

But the occasion I like best to remember was one of those memory pictures which never fade. My father was invited to attend the memorial service for the war dead at a Shinto temple near Kyoto. Only six foreigners were present.

At daybreak we were brought by ricksha to the Shrine. It was gray stone and stood at the top of a long flight of stone steps overshadowed by giant cryptomerias. Those ancient trees gave the scene great dignity. Beyond an open door appeared an altar on which stood a representation of the Fountain of Life, symbol of Shinto faith.

As the dawn broke, the heroes of Japan came to make obeisance to the memory of their hero dead. First, alone, Admiral Togo mounted the stone steps and made his bow, receiving the blessing of a priest who stood solitary, white robed, before the Temple. After him followed all the naval and military chiefs, the officers of lower

ranks, and then all the soldiers and sailors of the Japanese army and navy in military formation. Hour after hour they came, to the sound of marching feet; they mounted the old stone steps, made their bows of respect and marched away. Thousands must have passed, but I did not feel fatigued, only completely self-forgetful as I lived this solemn hour with those men of another race and land.

The last section passed, then someone spoke to my father and he turned to me. "Come," he said, "it is our turn." We mounted the steps, my heart beating with the thrill of knowing that I was to be part of such an event, not as a visitor or stranger, but as a friend paying homage to courage, fidelity and devotion. I was deeply touched and bowed my head in silent respect, inwardly praying that Understanding might always bridge the gulf which seems to exist between nations.

I turned away to follow the Japanese friend who was conducting us. He led us into a court of the Temple. It was filled with great white cones of snow. "These two are the gift of your father," he told me. "He understands us very well." I was startled to hear my thought expressed aloud. But after all it is so simple. Just the Golden Rule, making the whole world kin.

SARAH THOMPSON PELL

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Find the Lumbermen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The headlines of the Monitor article, "French Find Traces of Undersea Forest," brought vividly to my thought a story told me by one of the engineers of the Inland Waterways Canal, employed on the section between Albarmar and Pamlico Sounds. He said in effect: "Our drawings called for a depth of thirteen feet six inches at a certain place. We had gone down to a nine-foot level, and there found what appeared to be the remains of a gum-tree swamp that had been demolished in a hurricane. The trunks of the gum trees were interlaced and strewn in every direction; we finally got through that, but here comes the peculiar part of the story: When we had gone down to the 11 feet six inch level, what should we find but well-preserved cypress stumps, all of which were cut off as square as any saw could do it; not a log of it lying anywhere, and there was not a cypress tree on the banks anywhere within three miles of these cypress stumps." Who were those prehistoric lumbermen? Collingswood, N. J.

F. B. C.

More Attention to Jefferson Wanted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Wonder if the question can be put before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and an explanation be made, why reference to Thomas Jefferson is so insignificant as compared to some other noted statesmen? It is safe to say that not more than one public school pupil out of ten knows the date of his birth, to say nothing about knowledge of the character or accomplishments of the man. I am of the opinion that no person has done more to establish or promulgate the traditions of our country than Thomas Jefferson. PAUL YEOMAN, Lightning Flat, Wyo.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JUNE 13, 1934



Drawn by Stockton Mulford

Who's Ahead?

By Lord Elton

ASK THE AVERAGE unreflective Briton for a comparison of the achievements of the British and American Governments and he will probably tell you that the President, by a unique display of legislative energy, first rapidly stemmed the tide of economic disaster and then upon a well-considered ground-plan proceeded to lay firm the foundations—if not the first story—of a new America. As to the British Government, however, our average Briton will almost certainly take it for granted that, although we may have climbed from the morass of 1931, any success achieved on this side of the Atlantic has been, so far from a spectacular advance upon Utopia, little more than the traditional mixture of luck and muddle-through.

The popular estimate, I wish to suggest, is singularly wide of the truth. In America there has been perhaps less recovery and less plan, and in Great Britain certainly more recovery and more plan, than is generally allowed for. The comparative luster of President Roosevelt's Administration owes something to the spectacular moment of crisis at which it succeeded to power, to its representation in the eyes of the world by one whom Carlyle would have called a Man (and whom modern journalists in every continent at any rate unanimously

recognize as News), to the existence of gaps in the American statute-book already long since filled in this country by the Victorians, to the fact that, whereas our Government can be labeled Conservative, the President's label is unmistakably Radical, and to the absence in America, at any rate until very lately, of an organized and embittered Opposition. Despite the President's shining personal qualities it is certain that he is doing more than hasten from one courageous improvisation to another, like the man whose route, as he threads his way out of a morass, is dictated less by a compass-bearing than by the necessities of a succession of desperate leaps for successive islets of solid ground? While, despite the hostility of four-fifths of what is for the most part a politically unscrupulous Press, does it not begin to appear, not only that the British Government has achieved amazingly solid results but that it has been working to a developing and recognizable plan?

It may be well, in the first place, to note that it is a National Government. It is, not unnaturally, the habit of Opposition journals to print the word "National" between inverted commas. The fact remains, however, that overwhelmingly Conservative though the composition of the House may be, in England, as

in America, it is, more than ever before, the Executive which counts; the House of Commons just now being little more than a mechanism for turning its decisions into law. And in the Cabinet—in which moreover the Prime Minister has established a striking personal ascendancy—the parties are of course far more evenly balanced than in the House. For both administrations the two-fold task has been the same—Recovery and Reconstruction; and one of the more obvious contrasts between them has been that the President launched upon the two simultaneously, seeming to regard Recovery as a concomitant, if not sometimes as a by-product, of Reconstruction. Our own Government, on the other hand, has deliberately concentrated during the first half of its term so predominantly upon Recovery that critics have found it easy to overlook those sections of the ground-plan of Reconstruction which are now increasingly beginning to appear.

For us in Great Britain Recovery has from the first meant primarily—less unemployment and a balanced budget. It can hardly be denied that these objectives have been attained. And, what is more, the methods by which they have been attained have the quality of permanence. Our Government has resolutely refused to attack Unemployment by a costly program



England Starts Rehousing Its Slum Dwellers.

Keystone

of public works. Any Government, provided it is prepared to face an unbalanced budget, can promote a temporary boom by vast public expenditures. But such cures, besides being prodigiously extravagant, are essentially impermanent. In Great Britain there has not been, as there is apparently to be in the United States, astronomical expenditure upon public relief works, and accordingly there is, as there is apparently not to be as yet in the United States, a balanced budget. And accordingly the ground we have recovered—and it is pretty considerable, for there are now 644,000 more at work than there were a year ago, the unemployment totals will soon be below 2,000,000, and the position is already more favorable than at any time since October, 1930—is ground which, short of a world catastrophe, we have good grounds for expecting to retain. And, what is more, throughout the worst rigors of the slump we have continued to maintain our unemployed—or, to be quite accurate, the working-class unemployed from trade-unionized industries—more generously than any other country in the world. There have been no bread queues, no soup kitchens. The 10 per cent cut in standard benefit and the "means test" for those in receipt of uncovenanted benefit have been, as was to be expected, turned into formidable battle cries by an Opposition whose leaders when themselves in office accepted both principles. And it is true that comparisons with the past should be made with certain reservations. Nevertheless it never can be forgotten that, were it not for the intractability hitherto of working-class rents, the fall in prices since 1931 would already, even before the Budget of 1934, have restored the cuts, while the cash benefit paid throughout the slump of 1931-1934 has actually been higher, and that without taking into consideration the great reduction in the cost of living, than that allowed in 1924 by a Labor Government, so many of whose then supporters have been informing the world that the present rates are tantamount to starvation. From the annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, published last September, it transpired that the infant mortality rate for 1932 was the lowest on record, as were the notifications of tuberculosis, notoriously the most accurate of all barometers of malnutrition.

Moreover, the average improvement in health statistics in a typical area of severe unemployment was actually greater than that in the area where the incidence of unemployment was light. This highly significant re-

port was given but scanty publicity by sections of the British press which are intent upon painting the picture in as unrelieved a black as possible.

Financially, recovery has been even more startling, perhaps because the press has been less willing, or less able, to disguise it. Thanks to nearly three years of stern economy and drastic income tax, thanks to the great conversion operation of 1932 and the fresh sources of revenue opened up by the tariff revolution, Mr. Chamberlain, all but solitary among the Chancellors of the world—almost on the same day, indeed, which saw Mussolini imposing drastic new cuts upon the citizens of the model of all dictatorships—finds himself with a substantial surplus enviably enabled to dispense to his not ungrateful fellow-countrymen a very largesse of remissions from their financial burdens. Startling is surely no unsuitable epithet for the contrast between 1931, when the flight from the pound exhibited the whole world apparently indorsing Prof. André Siegfried's conviction that Britain's day was done, and the spectacle which followed less than 12 months later, of the investors of every continent embarrassingly anxious to intrust their capital to London. The City, for what that is worth, is more confident than Wall Street.

President Roosevelt's plans for Reconstruction are inextricably interwoven with his campaign for Recovery—whether to its advantage remains as yet to be seen. In Great Britain, on the other hand, Recovery has been treated as the indispensable preliminary and ground work of Reconstruction, and friendly critics (fired undoubtedly by the American ex-

ample) are now increasingly to be heard suggesting that whereas the first has been triumphantly achieved, the second has scarcely yet been attempted.

What, however, is the network of agricultural legislation but adventurous and far-reaching reconstruction, reconstruction made possible by the use, available only to a National Government, of instruments from both the traditional party armories? What else is the drive against overcrowding and for slum-clearance, which in the five years following last March is to rehouse more slum-dwellers in each year than were rehoused in the whole of the previous 58 years of successive party governments? What else is the present Unemployment Bill, designed to set the Insurance scheme securely and generously upon its legs, and

to remove Unemployment Benefit from politics—to the conspicuous advantage of both? What else is the Petroleum Bill, the Water Bill, or the provisions for the Atlantic shipping merger and for Coal Hydrogenation? What is the Import Duties Advisory Committee (which incidentally protects us from tariff log-rolling) but a lever for reconstruction? If the Budget of 1934 be taken as setting the seal upon Recovery, I have little doubt that the second half of the Government's term will be found to be mainly devoted to Reconstruction—in which, of course, the gigantic problem of India must for some while hold the front of the stage. Coal, Iron, Steel, Cotton and Shipping will all emerge from these five years transformed.

President Roosevelt, when taxed with Socialism, is said to be in the habit of replying that he does not come within 100 miles of being as Socialist as the British Government—a remark which in itself is at least a testimonial to our activity. But our reorganization is likely to proceed, under government stimulus, from within the industry rather than to be imposed on it in a rigid, official code from without. For better or worse, there are no Brain Trusts this side of the Atlantic. I suggest that there is every reason to expect that when the record of the Governments is compared at the end of their respective terms, under the head of Reconstruction and Recovery alike, Britain will have placed results equally far-reaching and more lasting to its credit—albeit, since it is the British habit not to recognize revolutions when they can be labeled Conservative, half of us no doubt will be still grumbling because we have not copied America.



Prominent Among the Activities Forwarded by the United States During the Recovery Period Is the Boulder Dam Project.

Wide World

The Mosleyized British Blackshirts

Leader of England's Fascist Movement, Who Sensationally Resigned From the Labor Government, Presents a Spectacular Figure in the Nation's Politics

By S. K. Ratcliffe

ON A BRIGHT SPRING SUNDAY of this year the Blackshirts of Sir Oswald Mosley made a first invasion of London in force. Hitherto the citizen or wayfarer had seen very little of them. A shop or two exhibited the Fascist literature; their weekly paper was on sale here and there; and in Chelsea an abandoned college building had been taken over as headquarters for registration and drilling. It was as uninviting a center as one would wish to see. Their street speakers were anything but impressive. Sir Oswald himself made virtually no appearances on metropolitan platforms.

But April 22 was designed to mark the change from all this. The British Union of Fascists had engaged Albert Hall, Kensington, inaccurately described in their press and speeches as the largest hall in England. Lord Rothermere's journals, using for the first time their full megaphonic powers on behalf of the movement, boomed the sale of tickets, and on the day following other papers joined in playing up the affair as a significant political event. Lord Beaverbrook's organs were the exception. They simply left it out.

Sir Oswald, sole figure on the platform, delivered an oration lasting an hour and a half, while a few thousand Blackshirts led the applause of the 10,000 auditors, and outside some 2000 policemen made certain that London's sabbatic calm was not disturbed.

Now, what does this kind of thing mean in England? Is Sir Oswald Mosley a portent? Is there any ground at all for the predictions being confidently made by his adherents that the leader of the British Fascists has rung the knell of the old politics, and begun his march to the dictatorship? Nobody, of course, can say, but nothing at the moment looks more fantastically improbable. England is a country which we all know to be different, separate? It is. Yet in this world of ours nothing happens save the unforeseen; and all the Shirts were contemptible until near the hour of their success.

Sir Oswald Mosley was born in 1896. His family is old, and it belongs to Staffordshire (Arnold Bennett's county in the midlands). His title is a baronetcy. The Mosleys have had wealth for many generations, and Sir Oswald married more of it in the person of Cynthia, a bright daughter of Lord Curzon who inherited money from the Leiters of Chicago. Having followed him from Toryism to Labor, and then into the futile adventure known as the New Party, Lady Cynthia passed away just after her erratic husband had set out upon the Mussolinian road.

Sir Oswald sat as a Tory and an independent, and was then, in 1926, returned to Parliament for a Labor seat. Three years later Ramsay MacDonald appointed him to a post in the Government, making no secret of the fact that he would have liked to have him in the Cabinet. His special job was to assist Mr. J. H. Thomas, who made a spectacular failure as Minister for Unemployment (or as it would be called in America, reemployment). To that unhappy Cabinet, in office when the great depression started, Sir Oswald submitted a memorandum—celebrated though never published—on industry, labor and employment, demanding a policy of national action. This was turned down, and Sir Oswald resigned his office, delivering in the Commons a rhetorical apologia which was, by common consent, one of the parliamentary displays of the decade. After a brief interval he resigned from the Labor Party and tried—with the aid of Mr. Harold Nicolson, John Strachey, Oliver Baldwin, and other ardent free lances—to launch a New Party. This pitiful body was brought to birth just before the sensational national election of 1931. It ran a number of candidates, all of whom, Sir Oswald included, were



THE FASCIST SALUTE GREETS SIR OSWALD MOSLEY AS HE ENTERS ALBERT HALL IN LONDON

overwhelmed and forfeited their deposits. That was a lesson harsh enough for any adventurer. The failure was a revelation of Sir Oswald's singular remoteness from political actuality.

He was, undeniably, a personage and a potential party leader. He was the only recruit from the conservative side who had made any impression on the populace. With Lady Cynthia he had added a fresh note to the Labor movement. Their country house became a center of political hospitality such as the followers of Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. George Lansbury had not known. And on the platform Sir Oswald had no competitor. He had cultivated a style of oratory, learned originally in the Oxford Union, which made his meetings unlike all others. He is an extraordinarily showy speaker. But he has neither color nor passion, and the exuberance of the born orator is not in him.

His resignation from the Labor Government was a brilliant stroke, for many millions of the British people heartily agreed with his protest. But, they asked three years ago, why should

he leave the Labor Party? A dashing young champion had nothing to fear from the old gang. Give them a few more years and those men must be finished; the leadership would then be his. Such a reading of events may seem right enough today, in the light of what has happened to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. But, as a matter of fact, a man such as Sir Oswald could not lead the Labor Party, with its large basic mass of trade-union members. His deviation to the right was as certain as anything could be.

He could command money. The names of certain large industrialists were freely mentioned before the Fascist days. To what extent he has retained that backing it is difficult now to say. And, whatever his financial resources in the running of Blackshirt candidates he may find himself in a severe difficulty. Deposits must be paid, and many will be forfeited; and the making of a group in the Commons is, of course, a first necessity for any political leader in England.

Sir Oswald was not the first British

Fascist. There were several factions before him, ridiculously led; and they are somehow surviving still. Sir Oswald's following is the British Union of Fascists, and it claims 1,000,000 members—without, I should guess, any evidence that would satisfy the managers of the Conservative Party. Sir Oswald proclaims that its growth has been more rapid than that of any Fascist movement in Europe; and he hotly repudiates the accusation that its ideas and methods are foreign. We have here a curious line of defense: for our Fascists have taken from Mussolini the shirt, the emblem, and the salute; they announce the coming of the corporate state; and in their adoration of the leader they copy with pathetic fidelity the Hitlerite ritual of idolatry. Sir Oswald goes, like Hitler, bareheaded. As he enters the hall he is preceded by a company of chosen guards, and the searchlight plays upon his lone figure as he strides down the middle aisle. One point, however, has to be made emphatically here, as in relation to the Fascist-Nazi crusade in all lands. Its call is to the young men. Never has youth been more hungry and clamorous than it is now. Never has it so loathed politics, or spewed out so fiercely the old leaders and their catchwords. For the youth of England Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin do not exist, and Winston Churchill means nothing. Sir Oswald at least knows this.

What of the party policy? Sir Oswald demands, of course, a program of action, and first of all action toward the goal of national self-sufficiency. He denounces the National Government, and the Conservatives who are its main support, for inertia at home, for surrender in the Empire (India and Ireland), and for cowardice in the face of aggressive competing nations—at the moment, particularly Japan. Tariffs and quotas have failed, he declares (therein agreeing with nearly all the critics of the MacDonald Government), total exclusion being the only right policy.

It is impossible to summarize his actual proposals, for in the Albert Hall speech they appear as an array of fantastic contradictions such as, I imagine, no English demagogue has ever surpassed. In government he would begin by conferring "absolute power of action by order," the function of Parliament, apparently, being restricted to registering decrees and turning out governments when they fail to do the job. He would have a universal occupational franchise; every member of Parliament to be kept busy, not at Westminster, but in his own constituency. Individual responsibility to be enforced: unlimited dismissals when things go wrong. England was the greatest exporting country in the world. That need not trouble us, for we are to be self-contained: "We can get to that state of self-containment by raising wages, and then by reducing hours." A Fascist Government would concentrate upon the home market, and would raise standards of living all round. As for international trade: "Our opponents make the extraordinary attack, that if we do not take foreign goods the foreigners will not take goods from us. This is a ridiculous fallacy." After that assurance it should not be surprising to learn that "the power we will get under the corporate system will enable us to take away the barbed-wire entanglements which confront our industry today in the markets of the world." Or to be told that the Mosleian self-containment is of the Empire, a territory, we are reminded, larger than that of the United States. To this Empire, he implies, a Fascist Government in London would issue its decrees, political and economic, that is, to Canada as to India, to Australia, South Africa, the Irish Free State—a truly marvelous imperial corporation, ruled, as we have seen, according to purely English ideas!



BLACKSHIRTS ARRIVE AT ALBERT HALL TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY SIR OSWALD MOSLEY



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY WITH SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL IN THE CENTER, FOXCROFT HALL AT LEFT AND BARTLETT HALL AT RIGHT

A Headmaster Doubles in Biography

Dr. Claude Moore Fuess Not Only Directs the Affairs of Phillips Andover Academy but Also Finds Time to Work on the Life of Calvin Coolidge

By Janet Mabie

WHEN YOU HAVE never even dreamed of being the biographer of Calvin Coolidge, or the headmaster of a great school for boys, and you become both at the same time, you are right in assuming that anything can happen in this world.

It wasn't that Dr. Claude Moore Fuess knew Calvin Coolidge so well. Who did? But every time he saw him, he got a feeling that he would like to write about his life. Once he said something tenuous on the subject to Mr. Coolidge, who looked at him speculatively, glanced away for a minute with that curious flicker of a smile that some, who grew interested in watching an other than superficial Coolidge, will remember; and then said, sparsely, "Better wait till I'm gone, hadn't you?"

It wasn't, either, that Dr. Fuess wanted to be headmaster of Phillips Andover. As a matter of fact he didn't, except as one can hardly bear to snap the fine threads that bind one to something along which one has grown for a quarter of a century.

He had been teaching English at the academy for those 25 years. When that is spoken of, you count hastily on your fingers—and he laughs at you for doing it—because he does not look old enough to have been a teacher of anything 25 years ago, except perhaps of how little boys may rub two sticks together and make fire.

True, he had been acting headmaster while Dr. Stearns was away on a holiday. And he had kept on with his teaching, but, having also finished very good biographies of Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate and Caleb Cushing too, he was secretly congratulating himself upon having just about arrived at the state of thought and the material position to slip out the back door of academic life like a mink and disappear into the freer cool quiet of biography.

But the sun rose on a March Sabbath; the Andover trustees put their heads together in a meeting; and by nightfall the radio was braying across the country that the new headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy was Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, Amherst, 1905.

So he took up the headmastership and left the back door open, if not for escape, then for sorties.

You could take him for a lawyer except perhaps that his sense of humor is not creaky. He is of middle height and he walks quickly, as he speaks. His thought moves, as an old New England saying has it, like a steel trap. He makes you wonder when enlightened committees on curriculum will think of looking about for teachers who can give courses in civilized thinking, and the cultivation of those processes which make a field of consciousness as wide as the world, and give man a habitation wherever he finds himself in it.

Writing biography, in past summers and other spare time, has been frosting

on the cake. Dr. Fuess wasn't cut out to be the sort of writer who looks around at the beginning, at the novel, the essay, poetry and biography and, choosing among them, says, "I will be a biographer."

Long ago he simply had an interest in writing, and so he wrote. And he found himself, in conversation, more and more thinking of what people were saying as it revealed reactions and motives and concealed aims; and of what they were thinking, if they were not saying it, as it showed in their gestures and inflections, and their manner of looking.

I have heard an arresting explanation by a member of the high command about what has to be done when it comes time to enlist for war, by a man who does not believe in war. One must, this man says, divide himself in two. And he must hold as strongly as ever to what he believes, with the one half, while he does what he is compelled to with the other.

Very likely, between being a headmaster, which is at once his pleasure

and his duty, and being a biographer, which is a choice of avocation and a job of serious work too, something like that has to be done by Dr. Fuess.

Last summer he spent a good deal of time thinking about the boyhood of Calvin Coolidge.

There can be no doubt that many of the mistakes in appraisal of Herbert Hoover were made because his childhood was left out of account. You cannot write about a man properly, especially of his maturity, unless you can understand his childhood. No one who ever heard Calvin Coolidge talk about Vermont, or saw him come out from the white frame house and walk up the road past the cheese factory, can doubt for a minute that communion with the everlasting hills, the other dust road, the ridges and meadows and snake fences and great trees made a great deal that was the man who became President of the United States.

Dr. Fuess was on a train in the Providence station when he heard that Coolidge was gone. He excused himself from

the men he was talking to and went off by himself to make some notes of things which swept over him among his recollections of a man.

In Boston he saw a publisher and he said he thought he would write a piece for a magazine about Mr. Coolidge and the publisher said, "No, do a book." At the moment he was working on another book, but it was, clearly, a thing to put aside in the circumstances. And that is how it turned out. The book is getting along. It will be different from other accounts of the life of Calvin Coolidge, different even from his own revealing story of his life that Mr. Coolidge let Mr. Everett Saunders write Mr. Ray Long of Cosmopolitan one day to come and get.

But now, instead of the luxurious pace and amplitude of intellectual savor at which the biography might have progressed, if Dr. Fuess had taken himself away from the academy, the biography has to take its place in proportion to the new and pressing duties of the headmastership.

The biographer Fuess is probably largely a leisure Fuess. The Headmaster Fuess is probably more strictly Mr. Fuess as he is. Twenty-five years of spots are as good as a lifetime of spots to most leopards.

Within a month of taking over, Dr. Fuess announced a "New Andover Plan," liberalizing the curriculum and breaking completely away from some long-established policies. To students, the most hopeful sign was to be found in the abandonment of two years' required Latin. No more walking the academic plank over the disgusting whirlpool marked "All Gaul is divided. . . ."

It isn't because Latin is not important and valuable that Dr. Fuess decided to let the boys officially off it. But simply that a civilization vastly more complex than any known before to man, and a world more closely knit together, has altered values. So many new subjects, to challenge the attention of all men, both those formally educated, and all the rest. The world must be taken note of in greater proportion as it is—not, skipping over the present, so much as it was. Dr. Fuess thought dropping Latin as a required subject was a step in the direction of stirring up an increased impetus among students to work. I shouldn't wonder if he is right. I could easily contemplate a world mercifully freed of *amo, amas, amat*, with better equilibrium myself.

When he began to think about doing a biography of Mr. Coolidge, it occurred to him among other things what a neat life Mr. Coolidge lived. It had great precision and no rough edges. Few people can think of anything that has not been said of Mr. Coolidge, but such divinations about a man give fresh light. Dr. Fuess believes there is still detective work to be done, to assess him for what he really was. Some of the anecdotes

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DR. CLAUDE MOORE FUESS

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Beyond the University Gates

The College Graduate, Scanning the Long Road Ahead, Looks for the Light in Which He May Guide His Steps Into the Future

By George Channing

(From a baccalaureate sermon recently delivered at the University of California, Berkeley)

TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO I was myself a member of a graduating class of another university. Like you, I had drunk of the happiness of undergraduate effort and achievement and had come to the gay gladness of Commencement time. Gladness, indeed, it was, and yet I had come to it with conscious reluctance. The road ahead was too dim to be discerned with confidence. How to see it clearly, what to do next, were the queries that whistled themselves insistently into my ears. Out beyond the university gates there was life to be lived. O, for a principle by which to live it wisely! In the minutes that were rushing toward me for my immediate use there were steps to be taken. Where was the light by which to distinguish "yes" from "no"?

The central fact in my findings is that God is a reality in His universe and in your lives and mine—and will be found by you, as by others who seek Him, to be the true help and guide. You are coming upon the scene of the world's affairs in the midst of a moment of rearrangement of thought, of reidentification of facts on the basis of their significance. Out of this is coming a beautiful thing. Intelligence is being more and more identified as a thing of the Spirit; and Spirit, the source of law and order, is being identified as God. In varying degree, the leaders of the world's thought, at the fountainhead of information and scholarship, are finding evidence of that infinite Spirit, which will ultimately be shown to be God. In this world of ours you may witness this thing. The challenge of godlessness, intrenching itself in the material data and theories of nineteenth-century physics, is beholding modern-day physics in the act of testifying that it is glimpsing Deity itself.

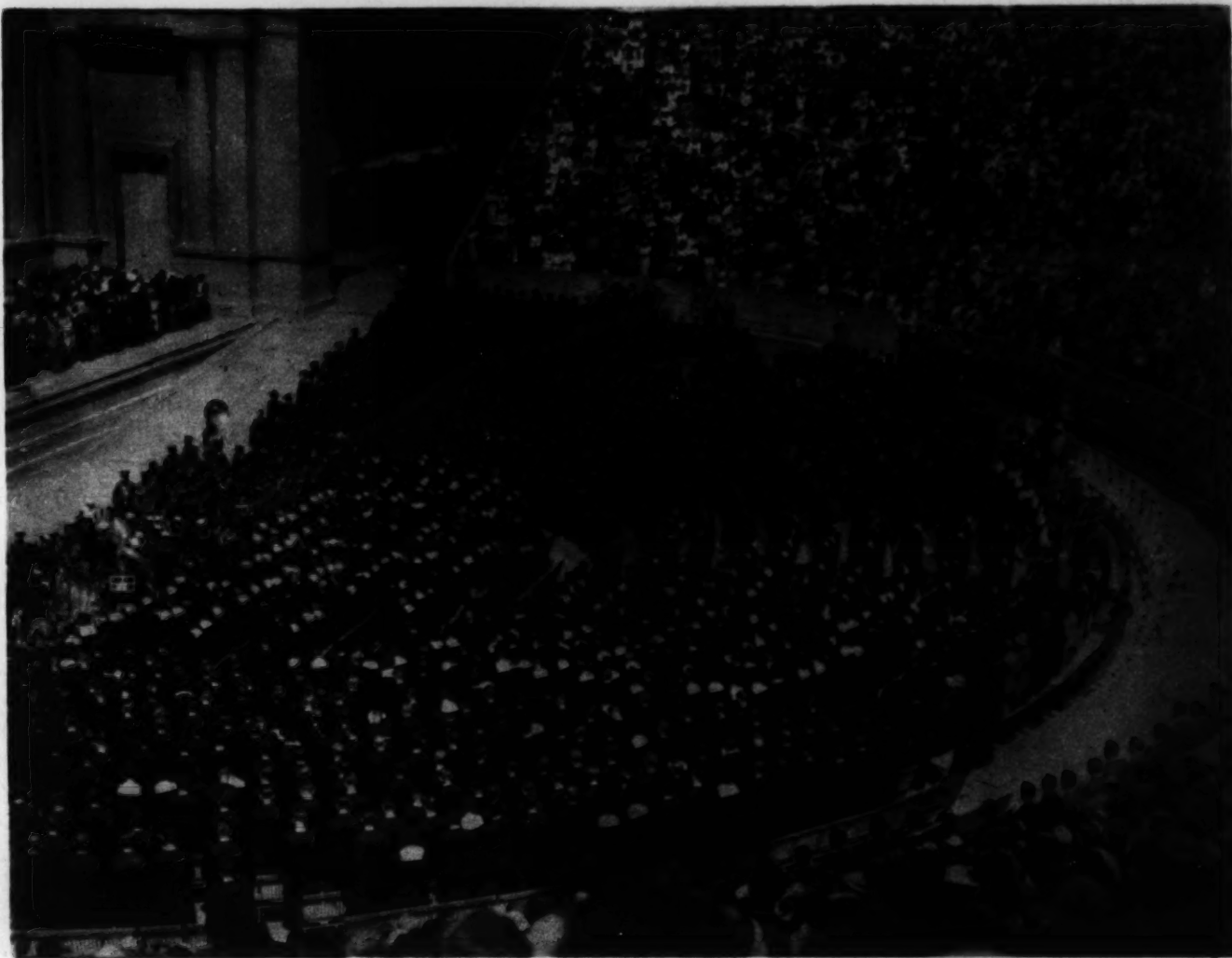
Atheism, that is such on the basis of the findings of material science and philosophy, is in danger of being deprived of the prop on which it dreamed it was supported. All that thinks, and knows, and is intelligent is discovering its true nature as an emanation from God; and conversely, all that is not from God is discovering its nature as confusion.

It may be helpful here to call your attention to what is being said by a few leaders of the world's thought, not because I would, in any sense, attach to them any particular theology, but because they indicate that intelligent thought acknowledges God.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the renowned physical scientist, in his little book entitled "Evolution in Science and Religion" (published in 1929), said: "The God of science is the Spirit of rational order and of orderly development." And then, leaving little room for the supposition that God is a cold, unwinsome Deity, he remarked, "Religion will be with us so long as man hopes, aspires and reflects upon the meaning of existence and the responsibilities it entails."

Sir James Jeans and Sir Arthur S. Eddington, internationally known British astronomers, leaders in the elucidation of the results of research in the field of physics, are both indicating that attempts to explain the universe must reckon, now and ultimately, with the evidence that God is its conscious creator.

More definitely in this vein, and more startling perhaps, are the words of the late Dr. Charles R. Steinmetz, director of research in the laboratories of the General Electric Company. "Some day," he said, "people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and to the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been guessed at. When that day comes," he continued, "the world will see more advancement



CLASS OF 1934 OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, HOLDING ITS GRADUATION EXERCISES

in one generation than it has in the past four."

Dr. W. R. Whitney, who succeeded Dr. Steinmetz in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company, has said: "The will of God, the law which we discover but cannot understand or explain—that alone is final."

Last year, Dr. John S. Marshall, professor of philosophy at Albion College in Michigan, told the American Philosophical Association that the new theory of the universe means "that each individual gains absolute life by complete love of God and the complete love of man. The love for God," he said, "is the way of participating in the divine life. If we completely love God," he added, "we are no longer ourselves; we become united with the absolute life of God Himself."

There is meaning for you and me in this acknowledgment of God, appearing in these scholarly findings. No more matter-of-fact thing was ever dissected and studied in a matter-of-fact way than the thing which men call the physical universe. From such activity there could come only matter-of-fact results, and yet through it all, like the sun through the clouds, God is emerging—not a God constructed for the vicissitudes of the occasion, but God, who, although only glimpsed as yet, is manifestly possessed of the attributes of infinity. As such, we may expect to find Him including and controlling in His boundless intelligence all that truly exists in absolute reality. Discerned in this way, He is plainly not subject to the charge of having been invented, nor to the accusation that He is a creature of emotional hope.

* I have digressed into the realm of scholarly thought because scholarly thought is today supplying evidence that when thinking is unbiased and untrammelled, it unveils in some degree the presence of that which is divine.

There is assurance in what we have found because it shows us that we can never be alone in asserting and accepting the reality of God. Such evidence is

corroborative of other evidence that is primary. It is with primary evidence that my report to you today shall chiefly deal.

Primary evidence of God and His power appears in the heart of man, to which God speaks with authority and must be heard. As individuals we know His guidance and take His unerring answers to the questions that confuse us. Thus it matters little, in any final sense, whether scholarly science finds God soon or late, so long as there is satisfying proof to the individual who does find Him that God is protecting and directing his life.

It has been my purpose thus far to hint to you out of my own experience that there is something outside the limitations of the human mind which knows all, sees all, and reveals all to you if you seek that something with all your heart. In this connection there comes to thought the verse in the Hebrew Scriptures, uttered by the prophet Isaiah: "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left" (Isaiah 30:21).

Perhaps the promise is a little skeptical of that promise because it knows so little about listening; and perhaps, in its deafness, it has influenced you to suppose, first, that you cannot hear, and, second, that there is nothing to hear. If that were true; my fellow travelers, there would be neither universe nor university, no you nor I; for the very inadequacy of the human mind which you and I feel so poignantly at times would, in its blindness, crash all to fragments if it were not for the word, divinely heard in our ear: "This is the way, walk ye in it." Yes, there is hope and even certainty in the word that speaks, and there is good faith behind the Scriptural promise that it will speak. In my limited experience I have tried to understand the presence of that word and, in the measure of my understanding, I have found it true.

Therefore, I report that you will find it true also.

First and most obvious, there is need for listening. Perhaps you have heard the story of the man who was an expert on the ways and chirps of the cricket or, in any event, you have heard stories of similar import. Schooled in the sound of a cricket's voice, this man was able to turn to his companion in the midst of the bedlam in a New York subway, saying, "Let us stop for a moment and listen to the unusual melody of that cricket that I hear." His companion, deafened by the mixture of sounds in the roaring subway, was able to distinguish only a note or two, and these only faintly. But the expert listened enraptured to the cricket and to nothing else, and he heard every note of the song.

The word that speaks spiritually in the ears of each and every one of us, calling in our ears the turn of the road as we go, needs expert detection in order to reach us distinctly. Some of you have doubtless discovered already, as did the companion of the student of crickets, that the sound of the word reaches the ears of us all; but our ability to recognize it as the guide we need, to isolate it clearly from the harsh noises that would obscure it, to make nothing of the noises that seem to mingle with it, depends upon our understanding of the nature of its source.

The word which speaks is, of course, wisdom. It dawns in thought and nowhere else. Therefore its source is Mind, for only Mind expresses itself in thought. And this Mind must be perfect, eternal and infinite, for its word is perfect wisdom and is above and outside the limitations of human incapacity. This Mind is God—perhaps the God to which Dr. Millikan referred, or at least which he approached, as the "Spirit of rational order and of orderly development." It has the likelihood of being the God acknowledged by Dr. Steinmetz when he envisaged the day when the laboratories of the world would be turned over to the study of God and

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Gracing the Homes of Cabinet Members

By Corinne Reid Frazier

Mrs. Homer S. Cummings

MRS. HOMER S. CUMMINGS, née Cecilia Waterbury, is the "baby" of the Cabinet wives. She and the Attorney-General just celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary a few weeks ago, "with no crepe but the black ties" worn by the men at the gay little gathering of intimates which marked the occasion.

Short and buxom, with dark dancing eyes and close-cropped hair swirled in the back and banged across the forehead, Cecilia Cummings exudes good humor and the radiating happiness of one who is completely in harmony with the orb in which she moves.

She is deeply in love with her distinguished six-foot-four husband. With a flash of Irish wit, she reveals her secret in her naive answer to the first query put her by an inquisitive scribe absorbing color over the tea-cups in her sunswept drawing-room gay with spring flowers.

"What do you find the most interesting feature of your Washington life?" comes the inevitable question.

"Homer Cummings," rejoins his youthful wife promptly.

And that's that. She has nothing to add to it. She has summed up the *raison d'être* of her perpetually joyous mood.

Nor is she the only member of the household worshipping at the shrine of Homer Cummings. There is Leonardo, who thinks the sun rises and sets in the Attorney-General's elongated person. He's held that opinion for a number of years, has Leo. He is the Italian chef of the Cummings ménage who came to the capital last March with the Cummings from their home in Greenwich, Conn.

Leo is quite a person himself, Mrs. Cummings will tell you. Some hostesses exhibit their art treasures to visitors within their gates; others discourse on their antiques, their children or their dogs. Cecilia Cummings eulogizes Leo, whose highest ambition is to be "da gooda American cit."

"Leo is a perfect treasure!" she will confide, changing the subject adroitly from questions concerning her own talents and hobbies. She would much rather talk of other people's talents—Leo's for instance. She hasn't any herself, she insists . . . and hobbies? Well, yes, she has a hundred or so—she confesses—and all of them are books!

But this Leo!—there's a man of talents! There isn't much Leo cannot do, from designing and executing a *pièce de résistance* with an American flag motif worked out in vegetables, to tempt no less an appetite than that of the President's wife herself, to painting the roof or pinch-hitting for the butler in the drawing-room.

And no new task is too strange or difficult for Leo to have a try at it. "If I asked him to fetch a few moon flowers—from the moon—he might not make the grade, but at least he'd start off in the right direction!" she brags, with pardonable pride.

That's Leo.

"He used to call us both 'Mizza Cummings,'" chuckles his mistress, "and we had to play a little game of guess who, every time either of us was addressed. But that's all fixed now. When we came

here, he asked me, 'Mizza Cummings, what mus' I calla Mizza Cummings now?'

"Well, his title is General," I suggested.

"But that was not quite enough. He's Mizza General to Leo!"

In addition to her husband, Leo and her books, Mrs. Cummings has a number of more casual interests. She is a devotee of the opera and theater, with a keen interest in the development of the best in all branches of modern art.



Photo by Joseph Capitaine

"The tendency to condemn all modern trends by comparing the worst in modern music and art with the best of the old masters is deplorable," she says. "Those who frown upon experimental excursions in any field choke or retard the original interpretations of our age. We must remember that the finest of our old masters were new and revolutionary when their works were produced."

On the subject of education, Mrs. Cummings has very decided and progressive ideas. Having followed up her own early schooling with courses at the Sorbonne, at Columbia University and at the New School for Social Research in New York, she took psychology under Alfred Adler of Vienna and Everett Deane Martin, in addition to courses in art and international politics under equally famous pedagogues. Mrs. Cummings is but preaching what she has practiced, therefore, when she says that "education should embrace subjects that will give the student knowledge he can use in after years, and not be a mere practice of brain muscles!"

"Whether I can translate Caesar or find the square root of x in a given equation," she continued, "would mean little to me now, but, whether I know what movements are stirring in the world, what lies back of them and where they promise to lead us; whether I can appreciate modern music and modern art, as well as that of the old school; whether I know good literature produced in my own times—means a great deal to me. That is what I call education."

LANCING OVER MY TEACUP at a semi-official gathering last spring, I saw moving toward me a tall woman with calm, gray eyes and a firm, almost grim, chin line. There was that about the lift of her head, and the generous smiling lips, that made me exclaim inwardly: "A mother who's a good soldier!"

"Who is that?" I asked.

"Mrs. Dern, the wife of the Secretary of War," was the answer. And my companion wondered at my smile.

A good soldier indeed is Charlotte Brown Dern. Descended from a long line of good soldiers; of free thinkers, of individualists. And she is the mother of five—three sons and two daughters, the younger of whom, Betsy, was a debutante this past season.

Charlotte Dern's maternal ancestors were of that free-thinking Rhode Island stock who would be dictated to by none save their own consciences, as many of their prim New England neighbors had cause to learn to their dismay in the early days. Her grandmother, a deeply religious matron, nevertheless persisted in playing cards on Sunday! "After church, of course," her granddaughter explains with a twinkle.

It is that heritage of individualism



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and pioneer courage that I read in Mrs. Dern's face when I first glimpsed it.

Married at 22, before she had completed her college course at Oberlin, Mrs. Dern has blazed trails with her husband in western politics.

"I've never had a career—too bad," she cryptically dismisses the subject of her personal talents.

But one feels that being the life partner of George H. Dern is in itself quite an adventurous career. Especially after hearing from that partner's lips some of the fascinating anecdotes of the "jolly times" she had on the political band wagon—in a day when few women ventured to climb that vehicle.

It must have been quite an exciting time, both for the State of Utah and for the Derns, when Mr. Dern first campaigned for the governorship. For a Democrat was storming a Republican stronghold quite as though he thought he had a chance to win out!

Mrs. George H. Dern

Never before in the history of the State had a Democrat been elected, and this put zest into the battle for Charlotte Dern. Nothing could have entertained her more than to see a Democrat elected where it simply wasn't done. Particularly since that Democrat happened to be her husband.

So the two of them set out, in an old touring car, to cover the State. The good people of Utah perhaps had never seen a candidate's wife on the stump. But they saw one now.

"Did I speak? Of course, whenever I had a chance!" she recalls. "It was lots of fun. We called on everybody in the State and Mr. Dern spoke everywhere."

"Prepare my speeches? Goodness, no. I just talked on whatever they wanted to hear about!"

Just as simply as that. One wonders if anything could dismay her.

"And did your husband corral some good Republican votes that first time?" One hardly dared ask the outcome of so uphill a battle.

"Well, we won," Mrs. Dern replied with a chuckle.

Mrs. Dern has a genuine fondness for people; a keen natural interest in their problems and successes; but she does not make the mistake of attempting to

draw to herself a large circle of acquaintances whose friendship, with the present demands upon her time, she could not wield properly, for—

"To be a really good friend takes a great deal of time," she thinks. "You can't continue receiving from friends without giving something in return, of your time and your thoughts."

The half-way in anything is foreign to the philosophy of Charlotte Dern. One sees the same quality revealing itself in her youngest grandchildren.

Young John Baxter, aged 6, is an individualist and a thoroughgoing friend, as he revealed over his cambric tea, taken before the great fireplace in the drawing room of Highwood, where grandmother was being interviewed.

"We gotta club," announced John conversationally to the visitor.

"You have, where?"

"Here. Upstairs."

"Who belongs to your club?"

"Oh, just some friends of mine," said the young man taking a casual sip from the steaming cup. "For instance, there's Jan"

(his sister), "n' Mother, 'n' Uncle Jimmie, 'n' Grandma, 'n' Vera" (his governess).

The club, Johnny explained, was organized entirely by himself, and the organizer has decreed that members shall "string the bow, 'rassle,' and box."

"Isn't that a rather strenuous program for the feminine members?" he was asked—"for Jan and Grandmother and Mother?"

"Oh, they can bob for apples," Johnny arranged. "And, Mother, if you get four apples, you can have—" He paused judiciously to ask, with a stern sense of fairness, "Mother, what is there of mine you'd rather have than anything else?"

His mother, winking, mentioned a cherished possession.

Johnny took a deep breath, then decided, "Well, you c'n have that."

Grandmother Dern's eyes gleamed with pride. Johnny's a good soldier, too.

Will Chinatown Go Japanese?

Asiatic Quarter in San Francisco Takes on the Appearance of a Little Tokyo as Merchants of the Flowery Kingdom Open Attractive Shops

By Courtland Holdom

IN THE VERY SHADOW of San Francisco's tallest buildings there is a true fragment of China, presenting in miniature not only the people of that country, their customs and their material possessions, but some of their most serious problems as well.

To the average American, Chinatown may be little more than a picturesque foreign quarter through which one passes on his way to Seal Rocks and the Golden Gate; a quarter of charming shops, inhabited by well occidentalized, or tame, Chinese, to be approached with as great safety as National Park bears. One should not, of course, venture among them after dark without a guide.

But the true Chinatown, which is safe for Americans at all hours, even though it contains many of the conflicting forces of Oriental society, is known to few. The average dweller in San Francisco is little better informed concerning it than is the casual tourist, and those who have for years dealt with the Chinese and know all the ins and outs of the colony seem to have refrained from committing their knowledge to print. A brief outline of life in Chinatown may be found in tourist guides and books more noted for their literary worth than their factual content, but no sociologist has set down the complex fabric of its existence, no jurist has issued a study of its independent methods of settling disputes, nor has a student of commerce reported upon its intensive trade war with Japanese merchants. Or, if they have, their books are absent from the most accessible library shelves of San Francisco.

The seeker for knowledge of the real Chinatown who uses direct methods, however, has little trouble in learning many things, not the least astonishing of which is that most of the shops patronized by tourists are no longer Chinese, but Japanese. So outstanding a fact would, one might think, arouse much local, if not national interest, but on this subject there is so little general knowledge that a leading San Francisco daily, in a recent editorial, timidly asserted that "gossip has it that as many as two-thirds of the bazaars in Chinatown are now owned and managed by Japanese."

One has only to walk down Grant Avenue to satisfy himself that there is more than gossip behind such an assertion, for the first shop encountered at the portals of the colony is the "City of Tokyo." This would seem to be a clue, but apparently the average American does not distinguish between Chinese and Japanese, and will buy goods marked "Made in Japan" from a Japanese clerk in "The Madam Butterfly," under the firm conviction that he is experiencing a thrilling touch with China. In fact, from Bush Street to Sacramento Street—which is as far as the average American shopper will travel into Chinatown—the Chinese shops are scarce indeed, while attractive Japanese stores do a thriving tourist business.

Chinese merchants, naturally enough, are keenly aware of this competition, and prominently display the insignia of their membership in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the hope that it will enlighten shoppers. They continue well occupied in their many other activities, not the least of which is the business of catering to their own sizable colony, but they would like to recapture the tourist trade, which, after all, is an important part of their service as importers of Oriental goods.

Many reasons are given to account for the successful invasion of merchants



Courtesy of The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company
AN OPERATOR IN THE CHINATOWN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

from "Little Tokyo," the Japanese colony located some miles from Chinatown. The depression, lamented by all in true American terms, has probably served as something of an advantage to the Japanese, since in recent years the average tourist has been attracted to the bright Japanese shops which sell the more showy and less costly products of Nippon. Some Japanese are not hesitant in pointing out that Chinese goods can never compete successfully with Japanese merchants while the tumultuous politics of China render impossible the mass production methods employed in the Flowery Kingdom, and many Chinese merchants would prefer to sit back calmly as importers of "Oriental art" than to join in a mad scramble for business. Others have not hesitated to stage sales and to push the cheaper goods produced in China.

But when adversity has pressed in too closely upon many a Chinese merchant he has remembered the proverb, "Don't sell your wife to keep the business," liquidated his holdings, and returned to China.

"The trouble is that the Chinese merchants have not modernized their methods," says Mr. Chin Fong, secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. "The Japanese are better organized and sell cheaper goods. The Chinese continue in their old way as one of the world's most honest and conservative people, and find it difficult to compete with the rather more 'foxy' Japanese. And they resent the invasion of Japanese mer-

chants along Grant Avenue, with their cheaper goods which tourists buy thinking they are Chinese, and then blame the Chinese when they are dissatisfied. Our merchants would not consider opening a store on Fillmore Street, in Little Tokyo, and staging a 'Forced to Quit' sale in an effort to compete with the Japanese. But that is the sort of thing we have to contend with on Grant Avenue."

One element in Chinatown is urging a change in merchandising methods to meet Japanese competition. Mr. Churchill T. Chiu, editor of the Chinese Times, one of the city's five Chinese language dailies, obligingly translates a "Letter to the Times," which charges that Chinese bazaars are too conservative, lack satisfactory salesmanship, do not cooperate among themselves and fail to advertise. Another correspondent decries the lack of assistance from the Chinese Government, pointing out that Japanese merchants have the advantage of constructive aid from Nippon.

The individualism of the Chinese is seen by Mr. Walter Lum, president of the Chinese Times, as a drawback in competition with the well organized Japanese. He voices the resentment which many Chinese express against the Japanese. "They are a fierce race," he says. "Whether they come at you with a gun or with an economic weapon, they are thoroughly efficient."

The Japanese, on the other hand, appear more inclined to look at the situation dispassionately. "I'm sorry

for the Chinese; they've brought this trouble upon themselves by boycotting Japanese goods," says Mr. H. K. Watanabe, general secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. "The situation here in San Francisco is the same as throughout the Dutch East Indies and other places where Chinese merchants have been well established. So long as they sold Japanese as well as Chinese goods they could prosper, for the Japanese merchandise moved quickly, and made them a good profit. But with their foolish boycott of Japan they lost trade. Japanese merchants opened shops as an outlet for the goods of their manufacturers. Business went where the Japanese goods were sold, and this completed the downfall of the Chinese merchants."

To this assertion Chinese merchants reply that while they have unquestionably suffered as the result of the boycott, their sufferings have not been so great by half as those of the Japanese manufacturers, against whom the boycott is directed.

According to Mr. Watanabe, there are some 30 Japanese stores in Chinatown, which is about a score less than there were a few years ago. Because of the depression, all trade in imported luxuries has fallen off, he points out.

Not that everything purchased in Chinatown comes from the Orient, however. Mr. Watanabe says that "American manufacturers have become very smart in imitating Japanese and Chinese goods" and that fully 90 per cent of the Oriental incense sold along Grant Avenue is now made in Chicago.

But here we are, talking only of business, when there are so many interesting things to see in the life of Chinatown behind the shops of Grant Avenue. It is not easy, however, to peek behind the commercial curtain, for the Chinese are exclusive. Even the American-born Chinese, of whom there are many, have very little social intercourse with those outside of Chinatown. Trade is virtually their only contact with the surrounding American population. This exclusiveness is one reason why, popular stories to the contrary notwithstanding, Chinatown has always been eminently safe for visiting Americans. Even the gambling, vice and tong wars of a bygone day were of, by and for the Chinese residents.

The tongs, however, have not the importance they once held. They are now mainly organizations of workmen, and flourish in the country districts, where the Chinese follow agricultural pursuits. In San Francisco, family organizations are more influential. The Chins, the Wongs, the Lees, the Four Families (Lows, Kwongs, Chongs and Chews), the Leongs, the Toms and the Ngs are all well organized, according to Mr. Toy K. Low, Yale graduate and proprietor of a bazaar. Then there are the district organizations, comprised of those who come from the same neighborhood in China. These cut right across the family groups, and help disprove the claim that the Chinese are ultra-factional. Of course, there are still tongs in San Francisco, but they have been reformed. The Bing Kwong Tong has around 3000 members, while the smallest, the On Yick Tong, is still called the "Christian Tong," because its members have a long record for peacefulness.

Among the many Chinese activities is the shipping company which at present uses foreign bottoms, but hopes eventually to place the Chinese flag back on the seas, and extensive banking connections. Communications are handled

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ANOTHER CHINESE MERCHANT CLOSES OUT

THE TRICENTENARY PRODUCTION of the Passion Play, which opened at Oberammergau on May 17, shows that the village performers have lost none of the dramatic ability which has won world fame for them during the last half-century. Outstanding from a spectacular point of view are the wonderful tableaux depicting Biblical scenes from the Old Testament and Apocrypha. The depictions of the experiences of Jesus and his sufferings are masterpieces of dramatic and artistic presentation. Among the leading actors this year are Alois Lang, who plays the part of Jesus; Anton Lang, speaker of the prologue, who previously played the part of Jesus three times; Anni Rutz as Mary, Mother of Jesus; Klara Mayr as Mary Magdalene; Hubert Mayr as Peter, and Hugo Rutz as Calaphas the high priest.

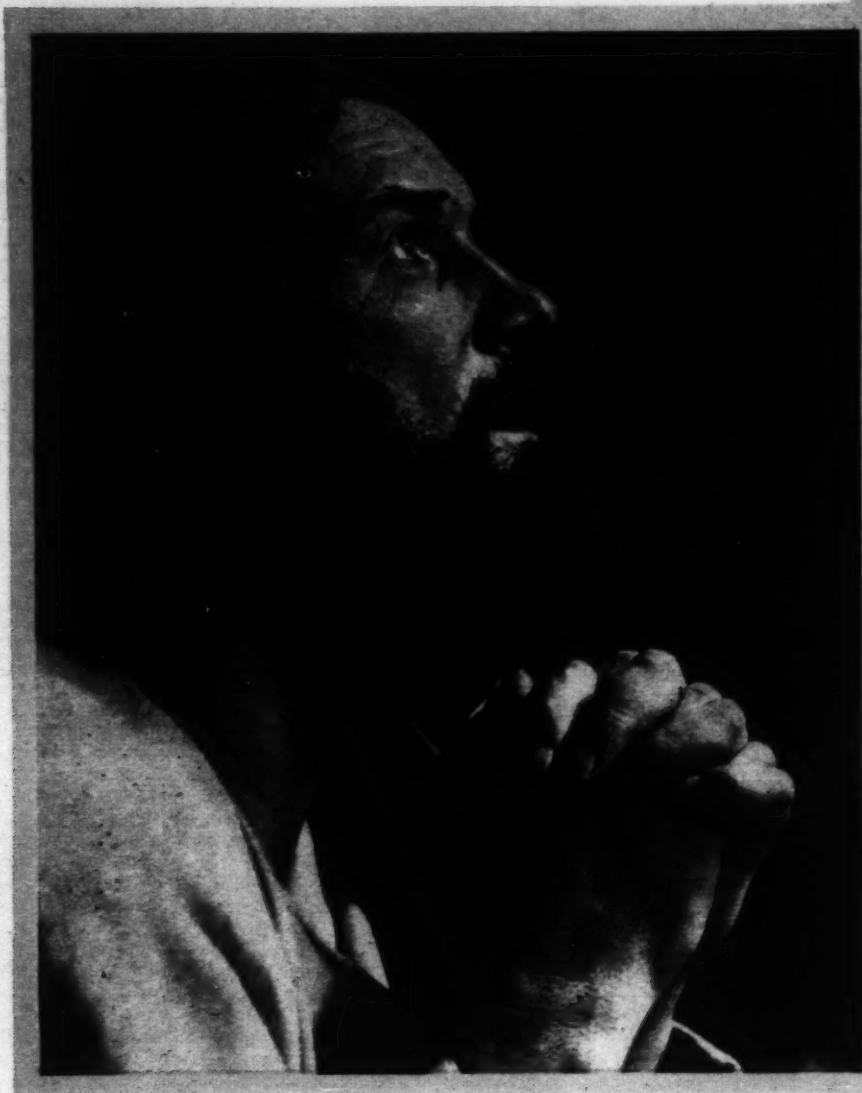
Since this year's production of the Passion Play is the first in National Socialist Germany, it was natural that many persons should have looked for evidence of political influence upon the performance and text of the play, but the text is the same as that of 1930 and in the performance no special new rendition is noticeable. In the preface to the textbook short references to the German revolution of 1933 are made.

The play itself is preceded by a short historical prelude which relates the story of the origin of the play, of the

narrow sense of the term. By 1890, however, the brilliant acting of Joseph Mayr, who played the part of Jesus in 1870 and 1871, 1880 and 1890, had found appreciation far beyond the borders of his own country.

The Oberammergau Passion Play has ceased to be a simple peasant play or a mere relic of medieval pomp and pageantry. It is something unique. It is neither a second Bayreuth nor the aftermath of the historical Meiningen "Hofbühne," nor yet a chapter in the development of the modern theater. For it is not the historical or the æsthetic aspects alone which have won for this Passion Play such general appreciation. Its appeal is far deeper. Its value is not so much confessional or inter-confessional, as fundamentally religious. "A safe anchorage in the symbolism of religious experience," is one writer's description of it.

"I can only state," Anton Lang is reported to have replied to an inquirer, "that I am convinced of the cultural mission of the Passion Play and of its moral value. The educational and ennobling influence which can emanate from this holy play is undeniable. Some have left the hall changed men and often our play has awakened



ALOIS LANG, THE WOOD CARVER, IN HIS PORTRAYAL OF CHRISTUS

trials and tribulations of this Bavarian village community during the Thirty Years' War—how, ravaged by war, death, hunger and pestilence, the pious inhabitants vowed, if freed from the pest, that they would perform the passion of Jesus once every 10 years. In the prelude also, the performers pledge themselves to be true to the old tradition.

Many other passion plays are rendered periodically in different parts of central Europe, but it is only the Oberammergau presentation which has won world-wide fame. For generations, Oberammergau had no other public than the faithful of the locality, of Swabian-Bavaria and the Tyrol. Even up to 60 years ago, it was the custom for this audience to go first to confession and to communion as a preparation for the Passion Play—which was, to them, a religious service in the

the good which lies dormant in every man."

The Passion Play is the very life and being of this village in the pleasant valley of the Ammer. Preparations for it excluded all else for months past. It was discussed at home and in public, just as elsewhere baseball or football would be normal topics of conversation. The interpretation of the various parts is the result of long meditation and discussion in the different households and of careful studies of the Scriptures. Thus, for example, Alois Lang declared that he intended in his interpretation of Jesus to stress the heroic aspect of the Master's character in contradistinction to his predecessor, who emphasized his humility and suffering.

Preparations, as customary, were taken most seriously. Rehearsals took

The Passion Play Enters

Little Bavarian Village of Oberammergau Again Celebrates
as the Tricentenary of the Great Reformation

By J. Emilien Wil



UPPER—"CHRIST IS BETRAYED TO THE SOLDIERS," SHOWING THE KISS OF JUDAS

place each evening, the singers meeting in the village school, the orchestra in the practicing theater and the actors in the atelier of Georg Johann Lang, the director. Most of these actors have grown up with, and in, the play. Either they have acted the various rôles or they have seen them interpreted by different members of their own families. Even the children are eager to make their contribution as soon as possible. To be chosen as one of the seven representing "Adam's children" is the great ideal; or, failing this, at least to take part in the entry into Jerusalem. In the village school, it is sufficient to obtain discipline for the teacher to say: "Na, wart nur! Du darfst in der Passion nicht mitspielen!" (You just wait, you shall not play in the Passion!) Today, the actors have nothing to fear from their audiences. But there was a time when the man who played Judas or Herod was lucky if he escaped a beating from a simple peasant who was deeply moved by the whole performance!

Rôles in the Passion Play are cast irrespective of family or creed. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics are eligible—blameless character, personality and talent being the essential qualities demanded. About 1200 are participating in the 33 performances which are being given this year between Whitsuntide and September.

Like plays of a similar kind elsewhere, the Oberammergau Passion Play was first staged in the local church, later in the cemetery adjoining, until, in 1830, a primitive stage was erected on the site of the present theater. (The text of the play dates from 1662 and was based upon an earlier text of the 15th century from the Benedictine monastery of Augsburg.) The play itself is given in the open air, only the auditorium being roofed in, the orchestra and proscenium



THE ANOINTMENT AT THE HOUSE OF

Photo of Original Manuscript © Stone. All Other Photos ©

ers Its Fourth Century

in Comes Into the Zone of the World's Spotlight
at Religious Drama Is Observed

Williams



LEFT—THE FIRST MANUSCRIPT OF THE PASSION PLAY, WRITTEN IN 1632

being open to the sky. Pilate's house on the left of the stage and that of the High Priest on the right, at the back, are the only covered parts. Such an arrangement not only insures the use of daylight, but also gives a wonderful background of fir-topped hills and grassy slopes, below the sky line.

The wardrobe of the theater contains more than 1000 costumes. Many of those for the outstanding actors are old and costly, especially those of Annas and Calaphas, which were brought, the one from Bagdad and the other from Persia. The crown of thorns placed upon the head of Jesus is made up of real long thorns, like those seen in the pictures by old masters, while the table used for the Last Supper scene is based upon that in Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture. The lance, with which the side of Jesus is pierced, is considered a masterpiece of theatrical art. It is hollow and filled with red paint to indicate the blood.

Visitors probably are amazed to see that on the program each performer is indicated not only by a name but also by a number. This is necessary to distinguish them in a community in which there are so many bearing the same name. The principal Oberammergau families can be counted on the fingers of one hand: Lang, Zwick, Rutz, Mayr, Bierling. Among themselves the Oberammergauers are distinguished by the names of the houses in which they live, e. g., the "Klepper family," the "Christant family," those from the "Haus Spaniol," etc. The Lang family is known as the "Klepper family" from the fact that one of its ancestors in the 18th century used a machine for his wood carving and his house became known as the "Klepperhaus" (the house with the "klappernde Geräusch"—or clapper noise). This is the beautiful old house

with the fine rococo frescoes from which wood carvings are sent to all parts of the world. Of a population of 2400, Oberammergau has, for example, the Zwinks with 146 members, 30 families of Lang with 113 members bearing this name, 26 families of Bierling with 86 members of the same name, etc. The oldest family in the village is that of Zwick, settled here since 1435, the members of which have played the rôle of Jesus five times and that of Pilate twice.

It was a member of the Zwick family, also, who in the 18th century gave to the village the artistic rococo appearance which it still bears.

The Oberammergauers not only aim at perfecting their acting in the Passion Play but also in making their village neat and charming, and the picturesque Alpine houses with their pointed gables have been repainted and white-washed and the gardens laid out. The modern automobilist has not been forgotten. All roads in and around Oberammergau have been greatly improved, so that the trip can be done by automobile most comfortably from all directions. One of the outstanding "social" events of the Passion Play is the "5 o'clock tea at the Haus Lang"

ing actors, singers, statesmen and men of affairs. Some of these have stayed in local hotels, but most of them prefer to be quartered among the actors in the play. All the names have been reproduced in the "Golden Book of Oberammergau," which is highly prized by the villagers.

The Oberammergauers are a fine, handsome type upon whose countenances the lofty idea which is constantly uppermost in their thoughts has left its mark. Both the manner and content of their speech have also been affected by this fact. Despite the great reputation which their Passion Play has won them, they still remain the same unsophisticated peasant folk, who, as far as is possible, herd their cattle on the steep mountain meadows, and devote themselves to the arts and crafts which have flourished since the early 16th century, if not earlier. In almost every house the potter's wheel or a wood carver's bench is to be found and the pottery and wood carving made here find their way to all parts of the world. Most of the subjects of these works are taken from the Passion Play, though of late years a number of natural objects, particularly animal studies, have also been added. Here is an international culture which, while owing much to the Passion Play, traces its origin to the



MARY, THE MOTHER OF JESUS, PLAYED BY ANNI RUTZ, AND MARY MAGDALENE, ENACTED BY KLARA MAYR

—an institution at which the world will meet oftener during the present summer than probably anywhere else. For this year's Passion Play, Alois Lang has built a new reception room at his pension. It has been estimated that this village community will spend about 2,000,000 marks (\$800,000 at 2.5) in connection with the play, about half on improvements and the rest on salaries for the play; the principal performers get about 800 marks each for the whole season.

Visitors to the play have their own views as to where they like to stay. Many like to be in the house of the man who plays the rôle of Jesus. It is surprising, however, how many English and Americans have in past years written expressly stating that they "must stay with Judas," or with Calaphas. An examination of the visitors' books for the past Passion Plays shows the signatures of some of the world's lead-

fact that centuries ago this village was a trade center on an important Bavarian route.

Oberammergau has been well described as "a village in a garland of pearls" for not only this village but all the valleys around are beautiful. Visitors to the Passion Play rarely miss seeing the monastery of Ettal or the Neuschwanstein Castle—the fairy castle of King Ludwig II, with its fine concert hall, in which Wagner often played, and the frescoes depicting scenes from Lohengrin and Tannhäuser. For here is one of the charming, old and little-spoiled corners of Bavaria.

From all over the world the influx of visitors to this quaint little village is already under way and will steadily increase as the summer advances. And not until the final performance has been given and the "stage is cleared" will the people of Oberammergau again resume their normal activities.

HOUSE OF SIMON OF BETHANY

Photos © Verlag G. Bruckmann From Wide World

Among the New Books

An American Novel in Verse

Hoxsie Sells His Acres, an American novel in verse, by Christopher La Farge. New York: Coward McCann. \$2.

IN SOUTHERN RHODE ISLAND, about 30 miles from Providence, is a piece of land owned by Walter Hoxsie, surrounded in part by summer residents and in part by natives of the locality. A city development company, planning to sell the land off in lots for a semisuburban bungalow colony, has made Hoxsie an offer. Mr. La Farge's poem deals with the effect of this proposed sale upon the emotions of the other members of this community; and the ramifications into their inner and outer lives.

Before telling his tale the author gives the admonition:

Neither with praise nor with blame
shall ye judge the poor
farmer:

And Walter Hoxsie, upon whose story rest the stories of his neighbors, is the typical farmer; and his relation to his land is that of many such farmers, for:

These pastures were not always
overgrown:
Once they were plowed and planted;
thus it was
When Walter Hoxsie entered on his
life.
The small, dim antechamber of his
youth,
Through which he struggled in re-
luctant growth,
Was peopled with the tillers of the
soil.

And then:

It's an old story and a common one:
The man who does not change when
times are changed.
The others heard the warning, scat-
tered west,
And turned their ploughshares to a
richer yield.
But Walter Hoxsie stayed.
The farm was his,
The rambling house was his—too
much his own.

The news of the intended sale
spreads; and Hoxsie's neighbors
come to him, one by one; they
talk it over among themselves

to come to some plan of action. But the essential difficulty of persuading any group of people to combine for a common purpose, when the purpose is not clearly of material benefit to all, is implied; and the author has made use of this interesting device for presenting the various characters.

Charles and Ellen Herendene, their son and daughter-in-law, Francis and Mary; Perry, Mary's lover, and cousin to Annabel Williams, who felt the land belonged to her, because she had seen "the birches storm, the grasses part to give their secrets out," as she sat alone and ran in fancy across the fields to greet her "fancy's friends upon imagined feet;" Letty Hathaway, whose lover, Eliphalet Peckham, trod its paths to Hoxsie's Cove, where he kept his boat; Asa Congdon, unsuccessful in his suit for Letty, but married to the French-Canadian widow, Jeanne Boulais, who sees in the sale of Hoxsie's land an opportunity to dispose comfortably of their own—these and other characters pass in succession across the canvas of Mr. La Farge's book. It is after the sale of the land, the finding by Francis of Perry's letter to Mary, the flight of Perry, that the various threads in the story are gathered together and finished off.

The verse form in which the story is written is no hindrance to the novel and its interest; on the contrary, the changes of rhythm and rhyme, the various and varied movement, almost as in a symphony, the antiphonal passages between Perry and Mary, heighten its interest. The characters are clearly limned; and one feels as if Mr. La Farge must have spent much time among the people he portrays, and heard them speaking, to have given the note of authenticity to his characters' speech. His canvas is filled in with intimate details and touches which add to the verisimilitude of the whole.

Mr. La Farge's detailed obser-

vation and description must be laid to his experience as painter and architect. Such effective



CHRISTOPHER LaFARGE

passages as the following are typical of Mr. La Farge's style:

He heard the distant sound of the
ocean surf
Pounding hard on the granite rocks
of the Boat,
Off to the southeast. Though he
could not see
The rocks nor yet the surf, he smelt
the spray,
And visualized the grey-green rollers
breaking
In everlasting patterns of softest
white
(Like shad-bush bursting into its
Maytime bloom)
Against the rich brown sea-painted
rocks
(Like shad-bush blooming among
the blueberries
When they put on their rich and
clustered browns).

These lines of sudden poetry are the links in the stuff of the story, which is the stuff of a novel of the American scene, filled in with enough detail to prevent it from being a mere fresco through the mirroring and remirroring of the characters in the eyes of one another, and through the stream-of-consciousness method. As a first book, this is an unusually interesting experiment, and an ambitious one. Within the limits of his medium, the author has handled his material skillfully; for as novel it has interest, and as poetry it has good places. In so short a span as 224 pages of verse, it is not possible to handle so complicated a scene with completeness. Mr. La Farge is a brother of the novelist, Oliver La Farge, author of "Laughing Boy," Pulitzer Prize novel.

AMY BONNER

To promote an interest in Islamic art, there has been undertaken a periodical which will appear twice in the year, entitled *Ars Islamica*. It is being published by the Research Seminary in Islamic Art, Division of Fine Arts, University of Michigan, and the Detroit Institute of Arts. Information will be imparted on problems of near-eastern art, and scholars will have opportunity to publish the results of their researches. The interest is æsthetic and intellectual. The magazine is published in English, French and German.

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Shakespearean Aids

A Companion to Shakespeare Studies, edited by Harley Granville-Barker and G. B. Harrison. New York: Macmillan. \$3.

AMONG THE COUNTLESS books on Shakespeare it would be difficult to name one better designed to serve as an introduction to the subject for the use of the general reader than this. It is not so exhaustive in its detail as Sir Edmund Chambers's two austere volumes, but it covers a wider field, is more genial and evinces a receptivity to new ideas that is notably lacking in Chambers's work. Fourteen scholars, most of them specialists in the particular department of the general subject, have collaborated in this "Companion." Of all but two of the chapters it can be said that within the narrow limits of the space provided they are wonderfully satisfactory.

The exceptions, somewhat oddly, are those contributed by the two men who are probably best known in the list. Professor Mackail's opening chapter on Shakespeare's life is disproportionately condensed; and, while nothing is included that the most cautious scholarship would wish away, details are lacking for which room might surely have been found. The other inadequate chapter is Mr. T. S. Eliot's pretentious and pontifical survey of Shakespearean criticism from Dryden to Coleridge. Mr. Eliot talks at such length about the necessity of observing the general pattern in the development of critical opinion that he leaves himself little room to convey any clear idea of what that development was. We prefer the straightforward and unself-conscious sequel to his chapter, by Mr. J. Isaacs, which carries the subject on from Coleridge to the present day. Mr. Isaacs also contributes a remarkable survey of Shakespearean scholarship.

One of the editors, Mr. Granville-Barker, manages to condense into a few pithy pages the substance of his ideas on Shakespeare's dramatic art which have been displayed at length in the same writer's various "prefaces" and printed lectures. Mr. George Rylands, writing on Shakespeare the Poet, takes into account the latest movement in scholarship which has undertaken an exhaustive study of the poet's imagery. More technical, but admirably informative, are the chapters on Shakespeare's English by Mr. G. D. Willcock and on Shakespeare and Music by that distinguished authority, Mr. Edward J. Dent.

Prof. C. J. Sisson writes on the Elizabethan and Jacobean theaters and companies of actors. He suffers more than most of his colleagues do from the exigencies of space and the reader will need to supplement what he has to say by referring to the appropriate chapters in Chambers's "Elizabethan Stage"; but within the limits at his command Professor Sisson manages to cram a great deal of information that is abreast of the latest research and his text is supplemented with some very useful diagrams, plans and cross-sections. The problems of the text of the plays are discussed by Mr. A. W. Pollard, an authority of high renown; though with all respect to him it may be said that in a book fostered in England by the Cambridge University Press we should have expected this subject to be handled by Mr. A.

Dover Wilson, the editor of the "New" Cambridge Shakespeare, whose theories regarding the transmission of the texts are so much to the fore at present. Perhaps Mr. Wilson was considered a bit too bold by these editors, who are, on the whole, conservative though not hidebound in their conservatism.

The second editor, Mr. Harrison, has chosen for himself the appropriate subject of the National Background of the plays. This gives him an opportunity to make use of some of the material which he has ingeniously assembled in the three volumes of his synthetic "Elizabethan Journal" and also to reaffirm (pace Sir Edmund Chambers) his belief in the pervasive presence of topical allusions in the plays. A companion chapter on the Social Background is by Miss St. Claire Byrne, who elsewhere has written at greater length on this subject. Her treatment of it here is perhaps a bit too much confined to a small number of details, such as the problem of the relative rank of the characters in the plays. Finally, there are chapters on Shakespeare's sources (a very useful summary), on Shakespeare and the drama of his time (a subject altogether too large for adequate treatment in the few pages allotted to Mr. Bonamy Dobrée, though he has made a brave attempt), and on the history of Shakespeare in the theater. Of the three appendices, one, a chronological table placing in parallel columns plays, books and national events, is very useful.

The general effect of the book is, as the editors remark in their preface, to place the dramatist in his own age. This is in strict accord with the tendencies of scholarship during the present century. The present approach to Shakespeare is "a contemporary approach." With commendable self-respect these scholars are ready at every necessary point to admit their ignorance. Speculation and guesswork are altogether eschewed, and fact is carefully distinguished from inference. There is more about the theater for which he wrote, the printers who transmitted his plays to us, his contemporaries and the circumstances in which the work was done than about the transcendental genius. This is as it should be in a volume designed as a companion for the student.

Of special interest as rousing hopes for the scholarship of tomorrow which will supersede the scholarship of today so admirably summarized here are Mr. Isaacs's indications of what remains to be done before Shakespearean investigators and critics can be content to fold their hands and declare that the end crowns the work. The general reader unfamiliar with the austere standards of modern literary research may be surprised to learn how far from complete as yet are investigations in this field. But for the time, at any rate, this volume will introduce him into the main currents of Shakespearean research. And it will lead him to a sounder and profounder appreciation of the poet and dramatist.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

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The Munitions Racket

Iron, Blood and Profits, by George Seldes. New York: Harper. \$2.50.

IT MAY BE "sweet to die for one's country." But it is bitter knowledge that thousands of our sons, if not millions, bearing arms for patriotism's sake, died only for some business men's profit.

"All the Americans who were killed in the World War died needlessly. All the British, French, Italian and American, as well as all the German soldiers who were killed from the spring of 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918, were slaughtered uselessly." Thus begins one of the best accounts we have read of the mystery of the Brier Basin, which was immune from bombardment throughout most of the war, although—rather, because—its destruction would have hastened the end of strife.

Mr. Seldes's presentation of the surprising and revolting conditions under which nations are armed for conflict aims at the sensational. Whether the cause of naturally peaceful peoples against war-fostering activities of munitions makers will be best served by the spectacular methods for which Mr. Seldes is well known is a question. But it must be said that he has enlisted an army of facts, expert opinions, well-documented recollections and well-remembered political charges, to assault one of the most threatening and strongly entrenched evils in modern society.

Ernst Toller has said that he became a pacifist after listening to the piteous cries of a soldier who took three days to die on the barbed wire. Disclosures such as are contained in this volume and in many other creditable books on the uncontrolled private traffic in armaments are making pacifists less painfully. For they are bringing home to readers by peaceful firesides the appalling probability that in another war—as in the last—the barbed wire on which men may hang may be supplied from their own countries to the enemy.

Mr. Seldes's book, like our present economic society, suffers from the virtue of abundance. His facts tumble over one another in what sometimes seems an almost topsy-turvy haste to drive home his points. And a few of them are stated without the immediate qualifications necessary to make them whole-truths, as when he says that Krupp at the end of the war received 123,000,000 shillings from the British as royalties on a Krupp patent, but does not then and there point out that Krupp had to sue a British firm to make the collection. Of course, the fact that they could collect at all remains a travesty in international law, and a legal recognition of the supposed necessity of war which no scarred people should be willing to tolerate. And one, therefore, is inclined to forgive Mr. Seldes, and to wait for qualification, which in most cases may be found further on in the book.

One of Mr. Seldes's chapters has become even more timely recently than when it was written. For reports from London tell of British alarm over Germany's development of air power, and demands are being made for a bigger air force for Great Britain. In 1908, records Mr. Seldes in a chapter on "The Intrigues Which Made the World War," a Mr. Mulliner called on leading British generals and admirals. Early in 1909 he was invited to give secret evidence which he had "received from Germany" that naval construction in that country had been speeded up. A press campaign followed and "the British Government went in for a dread-

nought-building campaign to meet a war threat from Germany that did not exist—and thereby created a war threat to Germany which had its logical result."

If Mr. Seldes's book were less a journalistic achievement than it is, it still would be an important contribution to an understanding of the war threat. He would not let the arms racket "die in bed" as he observes up-to-date generals do. "If you want peace, prepare for peace," is his slogan. And he is convinced that "the first real step toward that

end is the destruction of the world-wide munitions racket." This is a big order, as any student of the traffic knows. A more immediate step obviously must be toward imposition of some control on international shipment and manufacture of macabre merchandise, and on the war-making methods employed to advertise these wares. Establishment of a really effective control might be sufficient to put writers like Mr. Seldes out of business, but we can better sacrifice our authors than our sons.

C. W. M.

New World Symphony

Trumpets West, An Epic of America, by Elmer T. Peterson. New York: Sears. \$2.50.

MR. PETERSON's saga of the age-old attraction of the frontier makes one of the finest books of the season. It deals in particular with the Swedish pioneers in the prairie states, doing for them what Rolvaag has done for the Norwegians there, but its scope extends far beyond being merely a chronicle of one Sigurd Andreen and his family, and includes a record of the great westward trek of mankind, a record which is epic in its proportions.

The prose is rhythmic and mellifluous, suited to the undercurrent of music which flows through the book. The reader can almost hear the triumphant tones of the trumpets as they echo through the centuries, constantly urging the tribes westward. The songs of the people, great symphonies, even the music of nature—the multitude of sounds and melodies in the forests and prairies—are constantly recurring in descriptions as the narrative marches forward, until music seems somehow inextricably bound up with life. So skillfully has Elmer Peterson blended his knowledge and love of music with his narrative and his style that sometimes the reader has the curious impression that he is actually reading a symphony. The book, in fact, might be Dvořák's "New World" Symphony written out in a cadenced prose which has transferred the theme to words while yet retaining its deep-toned harmonies.

The main body of the narrative deals with the Andreens, a family founded by the immigrant, Eric Andreen, a century ago, when he pushed westward from Sweden to the American frontier. His son, Sigurd, becomes the main character, typical of all men who have felt the urge constantly to follow the sun, while at the same time they have wanted to establish homes and farms—uniting these two contradictory desires in a trek to the frontier, there to settle down for a time, but ever eager to move still westward as civilization creeps toward them.

The Kansas high-prairie frontier became Sigurd's home, and Mr. Peterson has described it vividly, with its scorching summers and freezing, blizzard-swept winters. Native to that part of the country, and a lover of it, he is able to depict it with great force and clarity. This personal familiarity with the setting, together with his exhaus-

tive study of details of frontier life there, renders his account doubly impressive. The dogged struggle of the "sod-busters" to



ELMER T. PETERSON

create farms on the virgin plains, the turbulent life in the mushroom towns, are graphically portrayed.

Though Sigurd Andreen's life on this frontier is the central part of the book, there are at intervals italicized passages, or intermezzos, as Mr. Peterson terms them, which tell of the way mankind has followed the sun through the ages, a movement which Sigurd's career symbolizes. A picturesque climax is attained when Sigurd's son finally takes to wings, to fly off into the sunset with Tokyo for a goal, thus epitomizing the whole movement and completing the circle. Yet Sigurd sees that this does not mean the conquering of the last frontier. He knows that "the enormous optimism of the people" will always generate new frontiers, for there is always work to be done, there are always new worlds to conquer. This note of optimism and faith in humanity makes the book especially valuable. Elmer Peterson scorns any doctrine of futility; he has an apparently unquenchable faith in "one increasing purpose." He makes the reader proud, not only of America, but of men throughout the world who have answered some trumpet challenge to move forward.

MARION WEST.

Macmillan is the American publisher of J. B. Trend's "The Origins of Modern Spain," the English edition of which (Cambridge University) was reviewed in these columns on May 16.

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Brief for the Oxfordians

Anne Cecil, Elizabeth and Oxford, by Percy Allen. London: Denis Archer. 1s. 6d. net.

IT MUST ALWAYS, on consideration, be regarded as one of the marvels of literature that a Warwickshire yeoman turned play-actor should also have manifested himself as the world's supreme dramatist, not only the most "varied in discourse" but the one with the deepest understanding of human nature and the widest knowledge of things in general. But probably to the great majority it will never seem incredible. They will believe it because, as they will say, it happened.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that there is not only a growing but a growingly critical body of opinion which looks elsewhere than to William of Stratford for the authorship of the plays called Shakespeare's. It is many years, of course, since the Baconian theory was first mooted; and since Miss Delia Bacon threw down the gauntlet on behalf of her great namesake, the field which she opened up has attracted a host of ingenious explorers.

Lately, however, the Lord Chancellor has fallen rather into the background in this connection. His place as claimant-in-chief to those unparalleled laurels has been taken by Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford. And, apart from cryptographic revelations, or the conclusive documentary evidences which are still to seek, there is obvious reason for preferring Oxford's candidature. The earl was a poet; Bacon, to judge by the few extant verses which are certainly his, most emphatically was not. Yet even this favorable fact presents a difficulty. If Oxford was a genuine poet, he was not a great one. All the courtiers of his time wrote verses. Those which Oxford signed are better than most, but they are not on a level with Sidney's, and they lack those rare flashes of beauty

and power which illuminate Raleigh's far more unequal work. Is it likely, then, that he should have written anonymously some of the greatest of all poetry?

Be that as it may, the belief that the brilliant earl was the author of "Hamlet" has champions whose arguments cannot be lightly brushed aside. Among them Mr. Percy Allen is at once the most redoubtable and the most assiduous. Half a dozen substantial volumes are already to his credit, and more are promised. The present installment of what may be regarded as a single entity is among the most interesting.

Oxford was a great favorite with Elizabeth, who liked to be surrounded by brilliant young men. His wife, Anne Cecil, was a daughter of Lord Burghley, the Queen's powerful, able, rather ponderous Lord High Treasurer, between whom and his son-in-law there was apparently little love lost. With Alençon, the French King's brother, hovering in and out of the picture as Elizabeth's perpetual and never-finally-accepted suitor, here was a company to tempt a dramatist.

It is Mr. Allen's theory that Oxford, actor in a real-life drama, put his relationships, his perplexities and his changes of fortune into plays for the stage. His premises granted, he works out his conclusions with extraordinary skill and ingenuity. If some of his analogies seem a little far-fetched—and "Vere"="ever" seems almost too easy an anagram—many of his equations, as, for instance, Burghley with Polonius, carry conviction.

But there is also the question as to how far the plays as we know them are from one man's hand. Here Chapman, the "rival poet," who has figured in Mr. Allen's earlier books, comes again into the story; while some of the most interesting chapters are those in which Spenser, admittedly an allegorist, is called on for illumination. F. B.



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One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Beyond the University Gates

(Continued from Page 5)

prayer with more resultant advancement in one generation than in the last four. It has the certainty of being the God of every spiritually minded man who lives by his closeness to, and understanding of, the Mind that is divine.

I can report to you that one step in this understanding of the Mind that is divine lies in getting closer to that which is perfect. Each of us is discovering that he can identify himself happily with his highest and sincerest sense of perfection. In doing this we can gratefully accept at all times the resultant improvement which must progressively come, both in our sense of what is perfect and in our ability to be identified with it.

While I subscribe unequivocally to the necessity for goodness, I do not report to you that goodness is a panacea. Mere goodness has its limitations as a cure-all. Spiritual-mindedness and spiritual understanding will knock at the door of your thinking until they come in and reveal the facts of true power and deci-

sion in your lives. Honesty, courage, justice, kindness, all the qualities of moral arrangement among men, contribute to this result. They initial our approach to the highest understanding of perfection.

You have heard it said that you must be moral, that you must observe the "mores," or customs, by which a well-ordered society preserves its adjustments. That is true. It is essential. But I venture to report to you here and now that one of the greatest discoveries you will ever make is that there is something bigger, more important than morality, to which morality is only the stepping stone. And that something is the life of the Spirit, expressed in the divine qualities of wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual power, love, health, holiness—the qualities which reveal man's closeness to God and perfect the understanding of man's relationship to man.

It is possible that Mr. Bertrand Russell, the English philosopher, caught a hint of this when he said: "If life is to be fully human, it must serve some end which seems, in some sense, outside of human life, some end which is impersonal and above mankind, such as God, or truth, or beauty."

Wisdom is from God and from no other source. Now, or ultimately, you will make that discovery. You will observe that the decisions you make in conformity with your spiritual sense of right, or righteousness, will in due



Courtesy of the San Francisco Chronicle
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA GRADUATES RECEIVING DIPLOMAS

course disclose their relationship to that which is enduring and satisfying in your lives. You will observe the converse of this also; you will notice that the shrewd thrust for personal advantage at the expense of principle somehow leaves its spoils as dust clouds in our eyes. All the building you will ever do, all the lasting satisfaction you will ever achieve will be capable of explanation on one basis only, as the fulfillment of your conscious, or unconscious, desire to live rightly with men through first living rightly with God. Intellect does not obscure intelligence for intelligence is divine.

I have heard Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, whose massive in-

tellect is thoroughly admired on this campus although not officially connected with the university, gauge the power of imparting effective ideas by certain qualities expressed by the teacher, which appear to me to be akin to God. He said in effect that the integrity and rightness of the teacher's thought are all that really teaches his pupils.

I have read that the great Lincoln, who can be described in no category except that of greatness, looked unequivocally to God for intelligence and always found it there. Said Lincoln to his home folk and constituents before departing for the White House, "With a task before me greater than that of Washington, without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, who can go with me and be with me everywhere for good, we may hope that all will

be well." There was a word behind Lincoln which spoke in his ears. History has recorded how well he heard it.

Life is not meager or mean to him who knows and obeys the word which speaks spiritually to show him the way. You will discover, if my report is true, that the facts which are required of the spiritually minded are fasts from confusion and idleness; his feasts will be continually upon satisfying activity. Abundant is the life which expresses the divine. Self-denial there must be, but it is denial of a self which hears not God. With God, you will find that life is with you; without Him, life is beyond you.

Is there anything more that need be said about employment? Making right decisions, doing right acts, is the only employment you or anyone can have. Employment is the continuous utilization of active wisdom—the wisdom of knowing each moment the way to go and of walking unflinchingly in that way. I report this to you with a mind to be practical. Listening for wisdom that is spiritually discerned, and acting as wisdom directs as it appears, will enrich your lives, define your vocations and free you from fear. The lawyers among you, the merchants, the scholars—each will know his work better and do it more effectively if God's voice is being heard in his ears.

If there is anyone who thinks himself desperate, with no gleam of light as to the work he must do, let him be wise and do the job at hand—practice the spiritual qualities of God until the way of God's showing appears before him, as it certainly will. Upon each one of you life will lay fresh responsibilities, step by step, and you may fear at times that you are not equipped to assume them. At such times the need will be for better acquaintance with God.

There may come a time when stark failure will walk into your life. Never fear failure. It cannot overwhelm you. It can only instruct you. Failure leads to self-denial. It exposes the unspiritual self which is deaf to the word and reveals the true self which is always listening, always hearing and always acting. You will not fail to find the way out of failure. It will dawn upon you at what time it may. It will anchor your roots in deeper holds where fresher springs are flowing. It will open your life to God and thereby give you security which is the earmark of spiritual success.

Disaster cannot come to the heart that is conscious of God. Through all the vicissitudes of other appearance, this fact is a fact forever. The intelligent creator speaks a word which is law. Whosoever will, let him join the ranks of the listeners and doers. Let him test by spiritual living the power of God in his own life. Let him reach up and beyond, outside the confines of limited human life and find and bring to earth the gleam of light which dispels earth's darkness by the divinity with which it shines. "By contact with what is eternal," says Mr. Bertrand Russell, "by devoting our life to bringing something of the divine into this troubled world, we can make our lives creative even now, even in the midst of the cruelty and strife and hatred that is around us on every hand."



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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

American Indians . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

As one closely in touch with varying phases of the Indian situation for an even 50 years, I should like to offer brief comment on letters appearing in recent issues (April 25, May 2) of The Christian Science Monitor, touching the Wheeler-Howard bill and the present Administration's revolutionary Indian policy.

The notion of training up "good Indians" rather than "imitation white men" is not new. The same slogan was put forward by Indian Commissioner Leupp, 30 years ago, and is found upon analysis to mean little or nothing, culture being in every case environmental, never hereditary. A man may, and does, remain biologically an American Indian while becoming culturally in all respects a citizen of this modern world. A man of pure European descent, adopted in infancy into a primitive tribe, may be and is assimilated just as completely.

For the preservation of the native culture, which unquestionably

had its points, no affirmative act of ours was needed. We had only to let the Indian alone. This having been found—to say the least—impracticable, it is now a century or two too late to retrace our steps. In most cases the original motive has been destroyed, and in others so weakened as to make its revival by official "encouragement" and external suggestion of more than doubtful value. Such an undertaking appears certain to augment the present tendency toward insincere exploitation and cheap commercialization of what were once vital realities. It is possible that a few exceptions may be found, and these for a short time only, in the remoter parts of the Southwest.

Moreover, an estimated two-thirds, or more, of the enrolled Indians are of mixed ancestry, biologically as much entitled to claim European (or African) culture and traditions as the native American. Hence this sudden emphasis upon the native side is so unrealistic as to border on the farcical. Why not vary the experiment by assisting our Afro-Americans to "revive" their original culture? Anyone may copy Indian baskets, and learn Indian legends out of books, but two fundamentally unlike systems do not admit of successful combination. If the individual would avoid mental conflict and futility, one or the other must be accepted without reservations.

Since all our "legal Indians" (who may be 127/128 white) are American citizens, and since in this country we still build upon the institution of private property (wisely or not) and our local self-government derives not from clan or tribe but from township, county and state, why this urgent appeal for elaborate class legislation, to affect, at most, a handful of the partially adjusted? Business incorporation for legitimate ends should already be open to Indian citizens, as to all others, and in fact must be, since the Commissioner himself tells us that the Eastern Cherokees are successfully incorporated under the laws of North Carolina.

I heartily agree with Mr. Collier that the greatest need of the In-

dian is freedom from excessive paternalism and autocratic control. This, however, is not to be had under a charter prescribed and supervised by the Secretary of the Interior. Tribal property always has, and presumably always will perpetuate and augment the power of the Indian Bureau, which under the Wheeler-Howard bill would continue to dominate an isolated and dependent group. The competent individual will protect himself. He will need no "tribe" and no guardian.

ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.
Northampton, Mass.

World-Wide Family . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

The invitation extended to readers of the Weekly Magazine Section "to overcome the inertia of mere passivity" by writing letters for publication in these columns is a great opportunity to give and to receive world-wide opinions which may help to change the current of events and thus heal some of the prejudices of the human race which seem to exist because of ignorance of the other fellow's point of view. Let us make the effort to utilize the privilege offered to us. Let us strive to catch our thinking and put it on paper in such form that it will be useful, readable, interesting and constructive and worthy of being published for another's good.

If we can learn to be unselfish in this work we shall lose our sense of self-consciousness and our fear of criticism. The Monitor is showing us how to become a world-wide family. It is helping us to tear down in our individual thinking the error of nationalism and to accept the broader view of international happiness based upon the spiritual brotherhood of men. This is a glorious opportunity!

FANNIE B. TAYLOR.
Chicago, Ill.

..Headmaster

(Continued from Page 4)

about him have undoubtedly been inventions. But which? Which, considering the man, must be the truth?

And, having long since grown into the way of budgeting his time, getting himself a regular two hours and a half at a typewriter at the beginning of the day no matter what is in prospect, it is reasonable now to suppose, even though he is beyond all doubt and likelihood of early escape headmaster of the academy, even though the door of escape from academic life that he was eyeing was banged shut on his very fingers, we shall soon see a biography which is a better biography than most, because of having been written by the kind of schoolmaster the author is.

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World Commerce

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, speaking before a committee of Congress recently said: "Near 80 per cent of the world's population of 2,000,000,000 persons are today living below the poverty line. Some enterprising nation or nations will and must produce and export the many different commodities necessary to supply these people thus in need."

"International commerce conducted on a fair, mutually profitable basis . . . is not only calculated to aid materially in the restoration of prosperity everywhere, but it is the greatest civilizer and peacemaker in the experience of the human race."

New Radio Market

The dominant position of American radio sets in Brazil is revealed in a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Mr. J. Winsor Ives, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro.

Estimates just completed by a local advertising agency show that there are at present in operation throughout the country 120,000 receiving sets, of which 70,000 are in the federal district and 40,000 in Sao Paulo.

It is estimated that about 96,000, or 80 per cent, of these radio sets are of American origin, while the remainder are of Dutch, Swedish, German and local manufacture. During the past year, the report points out, there has been a notable increase in imports of American sets, and sales of one Swedish set have appreciably increased.

Although no specific figures are available, it is believed that the German and Dutch manufacturers lost ground in the Brazilian market during 1933. Less than 1 per cent of the total estimated number of receivers in use are thought to be of domestic manufacture.

American Plywood

A notable expansion in British imports of American plywood occurred during the first quarter of the current year, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Mr. James Somerville Jr., Trade Commissioner at London.

Receipts of plywood from the United States in that period totaled 452,456 cubic feet, a figure six times that recorded in the first quarter of 1933. Imports from the United States in the 1934 period represented 17 per cent of total plywood imports into the United Kingdom, compared with 4 per cent for each of the two preceding years.

Aggregate imports of plywood into the United Kingdom during the first quarter of 1934 amounted to 2,627,000 cubic feet, a 39 per cent increase as compared with the 1933 period. As has been the case for several years, Russia and Finland continued to be the leading suppliers, but Finland regained the premier position which Russia secured during the latter part of 1932 and 1933.

While owing to the growing appreciation of American plywood in the British market there is some increased demand, the report states that it is probable that sharp rise in British imports was the result of speculative buying.

A new era in the agricultural life of modern Germany, that of feeding the population entirely from home production, was emphasized at the fortieth annual German National Agricultural Exhibition which was held in Erfurt in Thuringia recently.

.. Chinatown

(Continued from Page 7)

through a Chinese telegraph office, while a Chinese exchange maintained by the telephone company gives a service not duplicated elsewhere in America. The bilingual operators make connections with any of the 2500 phones of the colony by mention of either number or name.

And that is a large number of telephones for a colony which the 1930 census set down as no more than 16,303. About this figure, however, there is much doubt. Even some census officials assert that it simply represents all the Chinese they could find rather than a complete figure. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce believes 20,000 a more correct estimate of this largest Chinese colony away from Chinese soil. Others place the number higher, even after subtract-



EMBLEM OF CHINESE MERCHANTS

ing the several thousands who have gone to China during the past few years.

"Regardless of size, the community is as snug and self-contained as though it were a hotel," says Mr. B. S. Fong, Chi-

nese-American agent of the East Asiatic Company. "A person may spend all his time in Chinatown without ever stepping into the rest of San Francisco. He may go to American or Chinese schools, to church, of course, or to the theater. He may shop for anything he needs, buy his railroad and steamship tickets for any destination, read his pick of Chinese daily papers, visit government offices, receive or dispatch mail in the only Chinese post office in the United States, or obtain the assistance of the Chinese Consulate-General. He need not even speak English to be completely at home in all transactions. And if he has a quarrel, whether commercial or of any other nature, he may secure its settlement before the Chinese Consolidated Benevolence Association or the Chinese Peace Society, without recourse to American courts."

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

LORD ELTON is a close personal friend of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. As Godfrey Elton, he was a tutor at Queen's College, Oxford, where the Prime Minister's son, Malcolm MacDonald, M. P., was educated. He received his barony in the last New Year's honors list, and has recently paid a visit to the United States. He is Hon. Political Secretary of the National Labor Committee and editor of their journal, the News Letter.

S. K. RATCLIFFE is widely known both in England and America as a journalist and lecturer. He has held visiting lectureships at both Yale and Cornell Universities.

JANET MARIE's interviews with people of note are frequently published in the Weekly Magazine Section.

GEORGE CHANNING is the Chris-

tian Science Committee on Publication for northern California.

CORINNE REID-FRAKIER's series of sketches of the ladies of the Cabinet is continued in today's issue. Others are to follow.

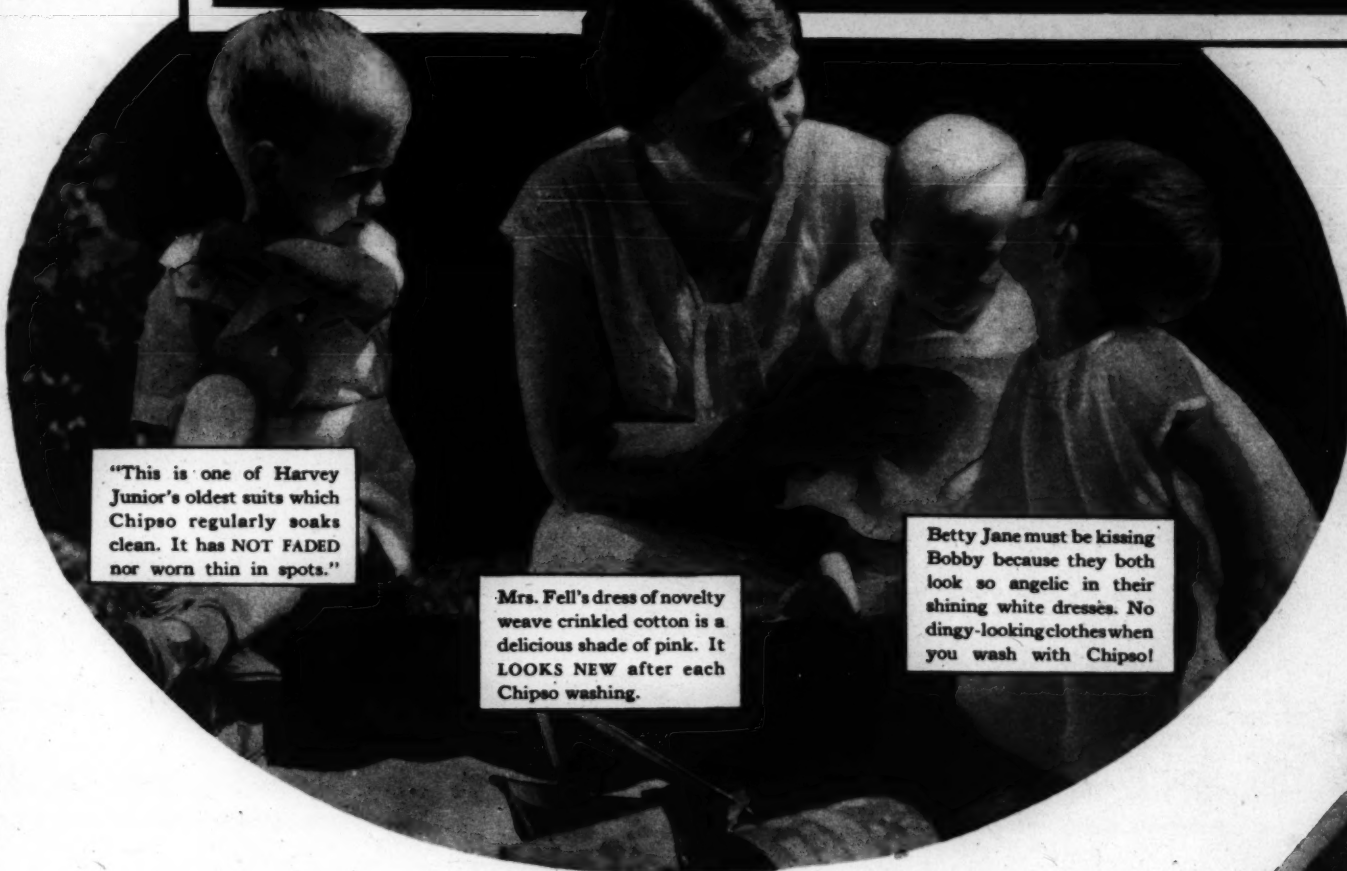
COURTLAND HOLDOM is the Monitor's San Francisco correspondent.

J. EMLYN WILLIAMS is the Monitor's Berlin correspondent.

Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts during March, 1934, were valued at \$3,197,044 and exceeded shipments for any month during 1931, 1932 and 1933, according to the automotive-aeronautics trade division of the United States Department of Commerce. This valuation, it is pointed out, was 58 per cent over February, 1934, exports valued at \$1,389,174 and 165 per cent above March, 1933, when shipments were valued at \$823,842.

"Three washes a week . . yet their clothes stay bright"

mother of three babies says



"This is one of Harvey Junior's oldest suits which Chipso regularly soaks clean. It has NOT FADED nor worn thin in spots."

Mrs. Fell's dress of novelty weave crinkled cotton is a delicious shade of pink. It LOOKS NEW after each Chipso washing.

Betty Jane must be kissing Bobby because they both look so angelic in their shining white dresses. No dingy-looking clothes when you wash with Chipso!

Chipso Economy

1. BIG BOX . . LOW PRICE

2. SOAPIER . . . goes farther. Chipso makes thick, peppy suds that stand up.

3. SAVES CLOTHES AND HANDS . . . Chipso is not adulterated with the harsh substances contained in soaps which hurt your hands and gradually weaken and fade fabrics.

"I began using Chipso because a neighbor said it made the best suds," Mrs. Harvey Fell of Wilmington, Del., told us. "When I tried it I thought so, too. But I found out something even more important—Chipso doesn't fade colored clothes, or hurt my hands, or harm even dainty garments."

"The children get so many clothes dirty that we wash two and three times a week. It wouldn't take long for the clothes to wear out if we used harsh soap as often as that! But with Chipso the colors hold up and the materials don't get thin and sleazy."

No hard rubbing . . . "Besides, with Chipso, you don't have to break your back scrubbing. Dirt soaks right out in those good suds! One washday's hard rubbing is equal to months of actual wear on clothes, so I think they are bound to wear longer if you wash them this softer Chipso way."

Don't endanger clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Get Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, Chipso is the biggest value in rich, safe soap on the market today!



CHIPSO

makes clothes wear longer

Spell it -
S-H-U-C-L-E-A-N

Remember it - The most
perfect White Shoe Cleaner
Ever Made!



Whittemore's
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"Keep Your Footwear Looking **NEW**"